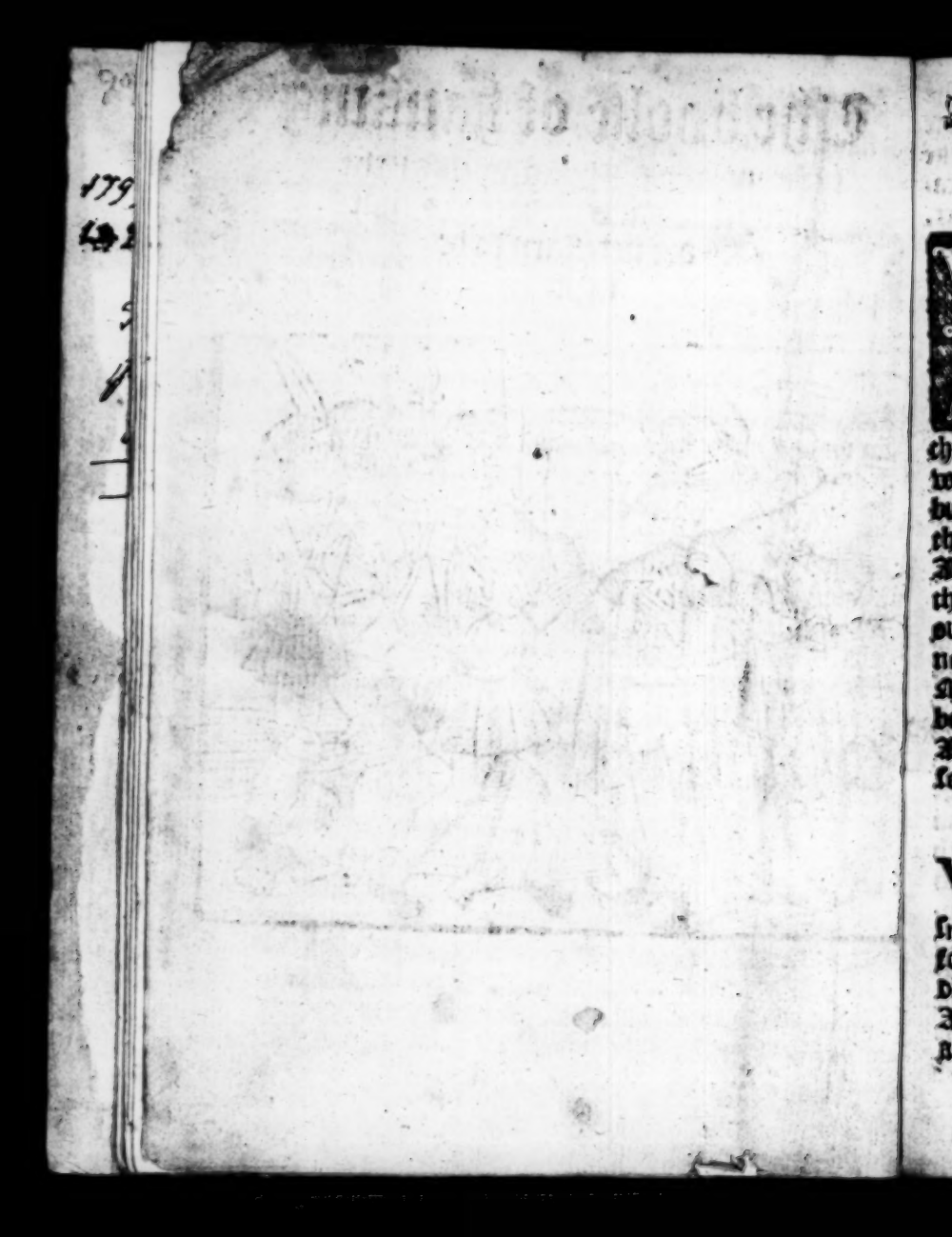
The booke of hauking

hunteyng and fyshyng, with all the properties and medecynes that are necessary to be kept.



The true fourme of kevyng of haukes as hath ben vsed in tymes past. And fyrst to speake of haukes from an egge tyll they bene able to be taken.

For to speake of haukes. Fyrst thei ben egges. And after they bene disclosed haukes & comonly gosshaukes ben disclosed as soone as ỳ choughes, in som place more timely after the countrey is of here & timely breedyng. And we shal say ỳ haukes doon eyere & not breed in the woddes. And we shall say that haukes doone drawe when they bere tymbryng to theyr nestes, and not they builde, ne make their nestes. And in the time of their loue they call, and not cauke. And we shall saye ỳ thei trede And when they ben vnclosed and begyn for to fether any thing of lengrd: anon by kynde they wil drawe somwhat out of the nest, and drawe to bowes & com again to their nest. And then they ben called bowesses. And after saint Margarettes day thei flee frō tree to tree. And then they ben called drauȳchers. And then it is time for to take thē. And seuen nyghes before sayne Margarettes daye and seuen nightes after is the best taking of spare haukes.

How ye shal demeane you in takyng of haukes & with what instrumentes, & how you shall call them.

Who wyl take haukes: he must haue nettes which bene called vyynes, & those must be made of good smal threde, and it had nede be dyed eyther grene or blewe for espyeng of the hauke. And he must take with hym nedle and threde to ensyle the hawkes that bene taken. And in this maner they must be ensiled. Take the nedle and threde: and put it through the ouer eyelyd and so

of that other, & make them fast vnder the becke that she see not. Then she is ensyled as she ought to be. Som vse to ensyle them with the nether eye lyd aboue the becke on the head almeste, but that is ỹ worst way. For of reason the ouerlyd closely more iustlye then the nether, bycause of the largenesse, When she is ensyled: beare her home on thy fyst and cast her on a perche, & let her stande there a nyght and a daye. And on that other day towarde nyght take and cutte easely the thredes and take them away softely for breakyng of the eye lydes. Then loke and fayre begyn to fede her, & deale easely with her til she wyll syt vpon thy fyst. For it is dred for hurtyng of her winges. And then the same nighte after the feding: wake her all nyght, and on the morow all day, then she wyll be prey enough to bee reclaimed. And the fyrst meate that she shall eate: let it be hote, and geue her ynough therof.

¶ How your hauke maye be drawen to reclaime and the maner of her dyet.

AND if your hauke be harde penned, she may be drawen to be reclaimed. For all the while that she is tendre penned: she is not able to be reclaymed. And yf she be a gosshauke or tercell ỹ shall be reclaimed: euer feed her with washe meate at the drawyng, and at the reclaiming. But looke it be hote, and in this maner washe it. Take ỹ meate & go to the water, & strike it vp & down in the water, & wryng the water out, & fede her therwyth and she be a brauicher. And if it be an eyes: ye must wash the meat cleaner then ye doo to a brauicher, & with a lynnen clothe wype it and feed her. And euer more the thyrd daye geue her casting when she is fleeing, if she be a gosshauke or tercel in this maner. Take new blanket clothe and cut fyue pelletes therof an ynche longe, and take

flesshe

flesshe and cut fyue morcelles. And with a knyues point make an hole in euerye morcell, and put therin the pellettes of clothe. And take a fayre dysshe with water & put them therin. Then take the hauke and geue her a morsel of hote meat the quantitie of halfe her supper. Then take that that lyeth in the water and feed her for all night.

¶How you shall feed your hauke and know her infirmyties and there be many diuerse of them.

IF your hauke be a sparehauke, euer feed her with vnwashed meate, & looke that her castyng be plumage. Then looke it be clene vnder the perche. And on the next day ye shal finde the casting vnder the perche, and therby ye shall know whether ỳ hauke be clene or not. For some pece wyl be yelow, & some greene, & some glaymous, and som clere, & if it be yelow: she engendreth the frouce, which is an euill that wil ryse in the mouth or in the cheke, & yf it be greene: she engendreth the rye, the condicion of this euil is this. It will arise in ỳ head & make ỳ head to swel & in the eyen glemous & darke, & but it haue helpe it wyl downe into the legges & make the legges to rancle, & yf it goe fro the legges into ỳ head again: thy hauke is but lost, & if it be glaimous & roping: she engendreth an euyll called the cray, that is When an hauke may not mute ise.

¶Marke well your medicines heare folowyng.

¶A medecine for the frounce in the mouthe.

Take a syluer spoone & put the smal ende in the fyre tyl it be hote. Thē let holde the hauke, & open her beake & liyen the sore, & anoynt it with ỳ mary of a goose ỳ hath laine longe, & she shalbe whole. And if ỳ frounce be wexed as greate as a nute: then is therin a grubbe, which ye shal cut wyth a raser in this maner. Let holde the hauke and slyt the place where the sore is, & ye shall fynde therin as

it were the mawe of a pygeon, take it out al whole, & take a payre of sheres & nit the hole of the fore and make it as fayre as ye may with a linnen clothe, and wype clene the bloud away, & anoynt the fore with bawme foure dayes cuyngly, and after ward with pamylion tyl it be whole.

How the frounce commeth.

The frounce commeth When a man fedeth his hauke with porke or cattes flesshe foure dayes together.

How the rye commeth.

For defaut of hote meat this sickenes the rye cometh.

How the cray cometh.

The cray cōmeth of washed meat whiche is washed with hote water in the defaute of hote meat. Also it commeth of thredes which ben in the flesshe that the hauke is fed with. For though ye picke the flesh neuer so clene yet ye shall fynde thredes therin.

When your hauke shall bathe her.

And euermore eche third daye let your hauke bathe her duryng the sommer, if it be fayre wether. And once in a weke in wynter yf it be fayre wether & not elis. And whō ye bathe your hauke: euer geue her a morsell of hote meat vnwashed, though she be a gosshauke.

How ye may cause your hauke to flee with a courage in the morynng.

If ye wil ỳ your hauke flee in ỳ morning tide: feed her the night before wt hote meat, & washe the same meat in wyne, & wryng out ỳ water clene, & that shal make her to haue lust & courage to flee in ỳ morning in ỳ best maner.

How you shall guyde you yf youre hauke be full gorged and ye wolde soone haue a flyght.

If your hauke be full gorged and that ye wolde soone vpon haue a flight: take foure cornes of where and put

them

them in a morcell of flesshe, & geue the same morcelles to the hauke, and she wyl cast anon all that she hathe wyth in her. And anon after that she hathe cast: looke that ye haue a morcell of hote meat to geue her. And yf youre hauke be ouergorged: geue her the same medicine.

¶ A medicine for the rye

¶ Take dasye leues and stampe them in a morter and wryng out the iuyce, and with a pen put it in the haukes nares once or twise whē the hauke is small gorged. And anon after let her ryze, and she shalbe whole as a fyshe. Or els take percelye rootes and serue her with them in the same maner, and when she eyzeth: holde rewe in your hande with the eyzyng, and that shall make her voyde. But it is perylous to vse it often that the iuyce fall ne spryng in to her eyen.

¶ Also and you geue youre hauke freshe butter or mary of hogges that is in the bone of the but of porke, it shall make her to cast water well at the nares, & it wil keep the nares open. But it wyl make her hawraine and proude.

¶ A medecine for the cray, and more folowe.

¶ Take & chauke With your handes the foundament of your hauke with warme water a longe tyme. And after that take the poudre of saryfrage, or elles the poudre of rewe, and a quantitie of maye butter, and tempre it well together tyl they ben euen medled. Then put it in a lytle boxe and stoppe it fast. And as oft as ye feed your hauke an whole mele: annoynt her meat a lytle therwith, and that shall make her to loue meat the better for loue of the oynement. And it shall saue her from the cray and from many other sickenesses that gendre oft in a hauke.

¶ Also take the hote harte of an hogge or of a pygge & feed her two dayes therwith, and she shalbe whole.

Also

Also take porke & weete it in hote mylke of a cowe, & feed the hauke therwith, & that shall make her muteyse at the best wyse. And porke with the mary of the bone of the butte of porke shall make her muteyse, & feed her wyth bothe togyther. Also vse her to freshe butter, and it wyll doo the same. Also one mele or two at the moste of the hote lyuer of a pygge shal make her muteyse wel. Beware geue her not to great a gorge therof, for it is a peryllous meate. Also take the white of an egge, & labour the same in a sponge as well as ye wolde make glayre for red pnke tyll it be like water. Put the same in a vessel and let the meate that shalbe for her supper lye and stepe therin all the daye before, and that nyght feed her therwith. And that whiche shall be for her dyner in the morning let it lye all the nyght, but in any wyse looke that ye haue alwaye freshe glayre, and yf her fedyng be porke it is the better, that is proued.

The kyndely termes that belonge to haukes.

In the begynnyng of kyndlye speche of the termes that belong vnto haukes: heere mai ye finde them. The fyrst is holde fast at all tymes, & specially when she bateth. It is called batyng for she bateth vp her selfe moste often causeleslye. The second is rebate your hauke to your fyst, and that is whē your hauke bateth, the leaste meuing ỹ ye can make wt your fyst she will rebate againe on your fyst. The thyrd is, feed your hauke, and not geue her meate. The. iiii. an hauke snyteth or sneeth her beake and not wypeth her becke. The. v. your hauke soureth and not slepeth. The. vi. your hauke proyneth, & not pyketh, & she proyneth not but whē she beginneth at her legges, & fetcheth moysture lyke oyle at her tayle, and bawmeth

meth her keete, and shaketh the feethers of her wynges
through her beake. And it is called the note, when that
she fetcheth suche oyle. And ye shal know that an hauke
wolde not be let of her prayning. For at suche time as she
prayneth: she is lykyng and lusty, & when she hath doon:
she will rouse her mightely. And sometyme youre hauke
countenaunceth as she pycketh her, and yet she prayneth
not. And than ye must saye, she refoutmeth her feethers,
and not pycketh her feethers. The. vii. youre hauke coy-
eth, and not becketh. The. viii. she rouseth, and not sha-
keth herselfe. The. ix. she stretcheth, and not clawech ne
scratcheth. The. x. she mãteleth, and not stretcheth whẽ
she putteth her legges from her one after an other, & her
wynges folowe her legges, than she dothe manteil her.
And whan she hath manteled her and bryngeth both her
wynges togethere ouer her back, you shal saye youre hauke
wathelleth her wynges. And that is one terme due ther-
fore. The. xi. ye shal sai youre hauke mutelleth or muteth,
& not shyteth. The. xii. ye shall saye cast youre hauke vpon
the perche, and not set vp youre hauke vpon the perche.

¶ Heere ye shall vnderstande furthermore other ma-
ner of termes that belonge vnto haukes for to com-
mende them for dyuerse of their properties.

First ye shall saye, this is a kayre hauke, an huge
hauke, a longe hauke, a shorethicke hauke, and saye
not this is a greate hauke. Also ye shall saye, this
hauke hath a large beake or a shorte beake, & not cal it bil.
An huge head, or a small head kayre seasoned, ye shall say
youre hauke is full gorged, and not cropped, & youre hauke
putteth ouer and enoueth, and yet she doth both diuerslye.

How your hauke putteth ouer.

An hauke putteth ouer when she remoueth the meate from her gorge into her bowels, and thus ye shal know it when she putteth ouer: she trauerseth with her bodye, & specially wt her necke as a crane doth or an ot her byrde.

When ye shall say endueth and enbowelled.

An hauke endueth neuer as longe as her bowels ben full at her feedyng. But as soone as she is fed and resteth she endueth lytle and lytle, and yt her gorge be wyde and the bowell in any thyng stykketh, ye shall saye she is enbowelled, and haue not fully endued, and as longe as ye may fynde any thing in her bowels: it is ryght perylous to geue her any meat.

Marke well these termes folowyng.

Say an hauke hath a longe wyng, a fayre longe taile with. vi. barres out, and standeth vpon the seuenth. This hauke is enterpenned, that is to saye when the fethers of the wynges ben betwene the body & the thighes This hauke hathe an huge legge, or a flatte legge, or a rounde legge, or a fayre curuerd legge.

¶ To knowe the mayle of an hauke.

Haukes haue white maile, cãuas maile, or red mayle, And some call redde mayle pyen mayle, Whyte mayle is soone knowen. Cãuas maile is betwene white maile and pyen mayle, and pyen mayle is very red.

Plumage and cast your hauke.

A Gos hauke nor Tercell in theyr fore age haue not their mailes named, but is called their plumage, after the cote: it is called their maile, and if your hauke reward to any foule by countenaũce for to flee thertoyre shal say cast your hauke therto, and not flee therto.

Nomme or sealed.

And yf your hauke nomme a foule, & the foule breake awaye fro her, she hathe discontynue manye fethers of the

foule & is broken away, for in kyndely speche ye shal say your hauke hath nomed or seased a foule, & not taken it.

Wherfore an hauke is called a ryseler.

And oftentymes it happeth many a hauke for egrenesse when she should nomme a foule he seaseth but the fethers. And as oft as he doth so he riseth, therfore such haukes ben called ryselers, yf they doo oft so.

How ye shall name the membres of your haukes in conuenable termes.

NOwe ye shall vnderstande the names of the membres of haukes, to begyn at theyr feete, and goe vpwarde, as knyghtes ben harneysed and armed so we shall enaume her.

Talons.

Fyrst the great cleis behynde that streyneth the backe of the hande, ye shall call them talons.

Pounces.

The cleis vpon the fore ye shal cal a right her pounces.

Longe sengles.

But certainly the cleis that are vpon the myddle strecchers ye shall call the long sengles.

Petye sengles.

And the vttermoste cleis ye shal call the petye sengles.

The key or closer.

Understande ye also ỳ the long sengles ben called the key of the foote, or the closer. For what thing forcet it be that your hauke streineth: is vpon ỳ sengle, & al ỳ foote is therupon, for ỳ strength therof forthyeth all the foote.

Seres of watry or wary colour.

Also vnderstande ye that the skyn about your haukes legges & her feet is called ỳ seres of her legges & her feet whether they ben watry hewed or wary colour yelowe.

The beme fethers, full summed, full fermed and reclaymed.

An hauke hath twelue fethers vpon her tayle, and one principall fether of the same in the myddes, & in maner all the other are couered vnder the same fether, and that is called the beme fether of the taile. And there goeth black barres ouer vnder the tayle. And these same barres shall tell you when she is full summed or full fermed. For when she is full barred: she standeth vpon seuen and then she is perfyte redy to be reclaymed.

Ye shall vnderstande that as longe as an hauke standeth vnder the nombre of seuen barres, & she be in her fore age: it must be said that she is not full summed. For so long she is but tendre penned, whether she be bzaucher or eyes. And yf she be a mewed hauke & stande within seuen barres: ye shall say she is not ful fermed. For she is not able to be reclaymed bycause she is drawen to soone out of the mewe for she is hard penned no more then a fore hauke.

Brayles or brayl fethers degoured.

To know furthermore of haukes. An hauke hath long smale whyte fethers hangyng vnder the tayle from her bowell downwarde. And the same fethers ye shal cal the brayles, or the brayl fethers. And comunly euery gos hauke and euery tercelles brayles ben dispenged wyth blacke specks lyke armyns. And for al that they ben accounted neuer the better. But and a sparehauke be so armyned vpon the brayles, or muskenye shall say, she is degoured to the vttermost brayle, & muche it betokeneth hardynes.

Brest fethers, plumage, barbe fethers, pendaune fethers.

The fethers aboute the former parties of an hauke ben called brest fethers, & the fethers vnder the wynges

are

are plumage. The fetherꝭ vnder the beake ben called the barbe fetherꝭ. And the fetherꝭ that ben at the ioynte at the haukes knee: they stande hangyng and sharpe at the endes, those ben called the pendaunt fetherꝭ.

¶ Flagge or flagges fetherꝭ.

¶ The fetherꝭ at the wynges next to the bodye be called the flagge or flagges fetherꝭ.

☞ Beme fetherꝭ of the wyng sercell.

☞ And the long fetherꝭ of the wynges of an hauke ben called beme fether of ỳ wyng. And the fetherꝭ that some call the pynion fether of an other soule: of an hauke is called the sercell. And ye shall vnderstande yᵗ an hauke be in mew, the same sercell shalbe the last fether that she wyl cast, & tyl that be cast: she is neuer mewed, yet it hath ben seen ỳ haukes haue cast ỳ same tyme as I haue heard say, but the other rule is generall. And whē she hath cast her sercelles in mewe: then and no sooner it is time to to feed her with washe meat, & to begyn to enlayme her.

☞ Enlayme.

☞ Enlayme of an hauke is the greee. And but yᵗ that be take a waye wyth feding of washe meat and other wise as it shalbe declared hereafter, she wyll gendre a panell which may be her verey mischeef or confusion, and she dye therwith and take bloud and colde therupon.

¶ Couertes or couert fetherꝭ.

☞ There ben also fetherꝭ that close vpon the sercelles, and those same ben called the couertes or ỳ couert fetherꝭ and so all the fetherꝭ ben called that ben next ouer the long beme fetherꝭ are the flagge fetherꝭ vpō ỳ wynges.

☞ Backe fetherꝭ.

☞ The fetherꝭ vpon the back halfe ben called the backe fetherꝭ.

☞ Beake, Clap, Nares, Sete.

☞ The beake of ỳ hauke is the vpper parte ỳ is croked.

The nether parte of the beke is called the clap of the hauke.

The holes in the haukes beake ben called the Nares.

The pelowe betwene the beake and the eyen is called the fere.

Cynneres.

There ben on an hauke long small black fethers like heres about the fere, and thoo same be called cynneres of the hauke.

Soore sage.

Ye shall vnderstande that the fyrst yere of an hauke, whether she be a beauncher or eyesse, that fyrst is called her soore age. And all that yere she is called a soore hauke, for and she escape that yere with good kedyng she is likelyer to endure longe.

To reclayme an hauke.

If ye wyl reclaime your hauke, ye muste departe one meles into three meles vnto the tyme that she wyll come to reclayme. And whan she will come to reclayme, encrease her meles euery daye better and better. And or she come to the reclayme, make her that she soore not, for though she be wel reclaimed it may hap that she will soore so high into the ayre that ye shal neither see nor finde her. And yf your hauke shall flee ayr the pareyche, looke that ye enlayme her or she flee, whether she be beaucher or eyesse or mewed hauke.

Why an hauke is called an eyesse.

An hauke is called an eyesse for her eye. For an hauke that is brought vp vnder a bussarde or parrock as many ben haue watery eyen. For whan they ben dysclosed and kept in derke till they be full sumwed: ye shall knowe that by theyr watery eyen. And also her looke wil not be so quycke as a beaunchers is. And for by cause the best

knowledge

knowledge is by the eye, they be called eyesles. ye may also knowe an eyesse by the paleneſſe of the ſeres of her legges or the ſere ouer the beake, and also by the raintes that ben vpon her tayle and her wynges, whiche raynes come for lacke of feding whan they ben eyesses.

¶ What a raine is.

A raint is a thing that goeth ouerthwart the fetheres of the wynges and of the tayle like as it were eaten with wormes. And it begynneth fyrſt to breed at the bodye in the penne. And that ſame penne ſhall frete a ſondre and fal away thrugh the ſame rayne, and than is the hauke diſparaged for all that yere.

¶ Medecines to enſayme your hauke.

Take the roote of raſine and put it in clene water and lay your fleſh therin to temper a great whyle, and geue it to youre hauke to eat, and yf ſhe eat therof: yet notwithſtandyng it ſhall abate her grete. But within three dayes ſhe ſhal not greatly abate.

Alſo take Sulyall and garlyke and ſtampe it wel together, and wryng out the iuyce in a diſſhe, and than wet the fleſhe therin, and feed your hauke therwith and but it trompe your hauke, that is to ſaye, enſayme youre hauke within foure dayes. Inuentable. Take hede euery daye that ye make newe iuyce, and whan ye feed her wet youre meat therin. Alſo take iuyce of Percely rootes, otherwyſe called percely roote, and the ſame of y ſope, and waſſhe youre fleſhe therin, and your hauke ſhall be enſaymed ryght wyſely, and no great abate to the hauke.

Some vſe to lay their fleſhe in vineger al nyght a nowe and geue the ſame to the hauke at ſupper. And than vſe all nyght to gene to her in the morning, and hang to feed them in mewe or they ben drawen about a moneth or .vi. Weekes, and to enſayme them or they come on fyſt, as ſoone

soone as they cast they? serecll: then is the tyme to rew them so.

How your hauke enlaymeth.

Understande ye for certayne that as longe as your hauke es feere ben blacky she and rough: she is ful of greece and euer as she enlaymeth, her feere wyll waxe yelowe and swarthe.

How you shall gyde you when your hauke is redye to flee, and ye shal say put vp the partryche.

When ye haue enlaymed your hauke and reclaymed her, and that she is redy to flee to the partryche: ye must take a partryche in your bagge & goe into the feeld, and let your spanyelles fynde a coup of partryches. And when they ben vp & begyn to scatter: ye must haue markers to some of them and then couple vp your spaniels, for when ye haue so doone: let some felowe of yours pryuely take the partryche out of your bagge, and eye it by the legge wyth a cryaunce, and cast it vp as high as ye can. And as soone as the hauke seeth her: she wyll flee therto, and if your hauke cease the partryche aboue, geue her a rewarde therupon, & goe after that by leyser to the partryche that hen marked, and doo as I shall tell you heere folowyng. If ye haue a chaffysed spanyell that wyl be rebuked & is a retryuer: vncouple him & vncouple of your spaniels, & go to a single partryche of a coup so parcled, and beas nigh as ye can to the tylling therof, & yf youre hauke desyre: cast her to, & if she take it the is your hauke made for that yere, & of the same partriche that she keepeth thus ye must reward her as is she were heere folowyng.

How ye shall rewarde your hauke.

Take a knife and cut the head & the neck fro the body of the partryche, and stryppe the skynne awaye from the necke, & geue the same to thy hauke, and couer the body

of

of the foule with a bonet or wt an harte, and lay the layd head & the necke therupon, & yf she wyll forsake the foule that she plumeth on & come to the reward: than pryuely take away the partryche, & rewarde your hauke with the brayne & the necke. Beware that she eat no bones, for that is euill to endewe, and it wyll make her vnlusty for to flee, & thus must ye serue her of as many as she sleyth, but let her rewarde be the lesse, for elles she may be soone ful gorged, and then she maye flee no more a great while.

How your hauke shall reioyce.

And whan your hauke hath slaine a foule, & is rewarded as I haue sayd: let her flee in no wise tyll she hath reioyced her, that is to say, till she hath sewed or snyted her becke, or els rowsed her. And whan she hath doon any of these, or all: goe & returne more, & she wil nomme plenty.

Whan your hauke hath nomme a foule, howe ye shall doo that ye rebuke not the hauke.

Lerne wel one thyng, and beware therof, whan your hauke hath nomme a partryche, stande a good ware of, & come not to nygh her, and driue away your spaniels for rebuking of her. For many haukes loue no spaniels, and also manye spaniels will benym them they? game from they? fote, & that is right perillous. And while your hauke plumeth: come softely towarde her alwaye nere and nere. And yf she leue plumyng and looke vpon you: stande styl and cherke her, and whystell her vntil she plume againe, And thus serue her tyll ye be ryght nigh her. & than softe and leyserly fall vpon your knees, and pryuely whyle she plumeth: set your hande and be sure of the gesse, and than ye maye gyde all thinges as ye wil. And if ye doo the contrary: she wyl for keare cary her game, or let it goe quicke and that is but losse to you and to your hauke also.

A medecine to make an hauke to cast that is accombred with castyng within her body.

Take the iuyce of Salendine, and wet a morcell of flesshe therin to the quantitie of a nutte. And geue that morcell to the hauke, and that shall make her for to cast her olde castyng, and the hauke shalbe safe.

A medecine for an hauke that wil sore.

Washe the flesshe that your hauke shall be fed with, in iuyce of fenell, & that shal take away the pyde fro her, & make her leue her soring whether she be lene or fat, and many times an hauke wil sore whē she lacketh bathing.

A medecine for an hauke that is lousye.

Take quicke syluer and put it in a basen of brasse, & put therto salendyne, & ashes, and medle it well together tyll the quicke syluer be dead. And medle therto facte of bones, and anoynt the hauke therewyth. And hange it about her necke tyll it fall away, and it shal flee the lyce. Also poudre of orpement, blowen vpon an hauke wyth a penne, wyl flee the lyce.

Also take a dagon or a pece of rugh blāket vnshore & holde it to the fyre vnto the time it be throughoutwarme, and wrappe the hauke therin. And then holde her softely and styly for hurtyng of youre handes, and the vermyn wyll crepe into the clothe. Also holde her in the sonne on a fayre daye and ye shall see the vermyn crepe out vpon the ferhers. Then take a knyfe and Wet the one syde of ỹ blade therof with your mouth. And alway as they appeare lay the wet syde of the knyfe to them, and they wil cleaue therto, and then ye may slee them.

The opynion of Ostregyers.

After the opinion of many ostregyers. & ye feed youre hauke continually wt porke, wt iayes, wt pyes, or in especially beare her muche in rayny weather, she shalbe lousy.

Ostre-

Ostregers, Speruiteres, Faukeners.

Now bicause I speake of ostregiers, ye shal vnderstād ꝑ thei ben called ostregiers ꝑ keep goshaukes or tercels & those ꝑ keep sparehaukes & muskettes, ben called speruiters, & kepers of al other haukes are called faukeners

The length of the gesse, lewes, tyrettes, and how they be fastened, and bewettes.

Haukes haue about theyr legges gesses made of lether moste comōly, some of silke which should no lenger but that the knottes of them should appere in ꝑ myddes of the left hande betwene the longe fynger and the leche fynger bicause the lewnes should be fastened to thē with a payre of tyrettes, whiche tyrettes should rest vpon the lewnes and not vpon gesses, for hangyng and fastyng vpon trees when she fleyth, & those same lewnes ye shal fasten them vpon your lytle fynger slacklye, in compassyng the same in foure or fyue folde as a bowstryng vnoccupyed. And the tyrettes serue to keep her from wyndyng when she bateth. Also the same lethers that ben put in her belles to be fastened about her legges, ye shall call bewettes.

Creaunce.

Also ye shall call the longe lyne, that ye doo call your hauke to reclaime with, your creaunce, what soeuer it be.

A medecine for an hauke that wyll cast flesshe.

Put the flesshe that your hauke shall eat in fayre water, and feed her therwith three dayes, and she shal holde her flesshe in the best wyse.

A medecine for an hauke ꝑ hath lost her courage.

An hauke ꝑ hath lost her courage a man may knowe ꝑ he wyll take good heed. For such is her maner, when she is cast to a foule she fleyth awayward as though she

knew not the foule. Or els she wil flee a lytle way after and anon she geueth it vp, & for suche an hauke this is a good medecine. Take oyle of spaine and tempre it wyth clere wine and with the yolke of an egge, and put therin beefe, and therof geue to your hauke fyue mozcelles, and then sette her in the sonne, and at euen feed her wyth an olde hote culuer, and if ye feed her thus three times: that hauke was neuer so lusty nor so iolye before as she wyll be after, and come to her owne courage. Other make poudre of melees that stinke, and put the poudre on the flesshe of a Pecocke, and meddle the blood of a Pecocke among the poudre, and make her to eat the flesshe.

¶ A medecine that an hauke shall not lye in mew for vnlustynesse.

Take ferne rootes that groweth in an oke and oke apples, and make iuice of them and wet her flesshe therein and feed the hauke three tymes or foure, and that shall make her to leue that.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath the rayne.

An hauke that hath the rayne a man may soone knowe yf he take heed, for thys is her maner, she wyl pant more for one batynge then other for foure, and yf she shoulde flee a litle while: she should almoste lese her breth, whether she be fatte or leane, & alway she maketh beuy chere and for that, this is the medecine. Take a quantyte of the rednes of hatyll, wyth the poudre of rasene of pepet and somwhat of gynger, and make therof in fresh grece three pelletes and holde the hauke to the fyre, and when she feleth the heate: make her swalow the three pelletes by strength, and kepe fast her beake that she cast it not out, and doo so thryes, and she shalbe safe.

Also take rasne and rubarbe and grinde it to gither & make

make iuyce therof, and wet the flesshe therein, and geue it her to eat and she shalbe whole.

Also take Alisander and the roote of pyymeroles, and the roote of grognauiles, and sethe them all in butter of a cowe, and geue her three mozcelles euery day vnto the tyme that she be whole, & looke that she be voyde When ye geue her the medecine.

¶ Howe a man shall take a hauke from the ayze.

Who so taketh an hauke frō the eyzer, him behoueth foz to do wisely, in bringing him easelye & to keep him wel from colde, & from hurting of his bones, foz they ben ful tendze and they must haue great rest. And they maye not haue synking & fylthy ayze, but as clene as can & may be thought and euermoze geue him cleane meat and hote, and a lytle and often and chaunge often theyz meat, but looke it be whole, and cut her meat in to smale mozcels, foz they should not tyze on bones tyll they might slee, then after when she begynneth to pen and plumeth & paiketh and pycketh her selfe, put her in to a close warme place that no fulmers noz fecheus noz other vermyn come not in to her, and let the place be sure foz wynde and rayne, and then she wyl pzeue her selfe, and euer moze geue her good hote meates. Foz it is better to a man to feed hys hauke While she is tendze with meat to make her good with some cost: then to feed her with euyll meates to make her vnchzyfty with litle cost. And looke when she beginneth to ferme, then geue her bayting.

¶ A medecine foz wozmes in an hauke, which sickenesse is called the fylaunders.

Marke wel this sickenes, and beware therof. This is the mederyne therfoz. ye shall take an herbe that is

called neppe, and put in a small gutte of a capon or of an henne, and knytte it with a threde, and let her receyue it whole, and she shalbe whole & safe. Thus ye shall know when your hauke hath wormes in her bely. Looke whē she hath castyng, then ye shall fynde one or two about her castyng place, yf she hath ben with any.

¶ A medecyne for an hauke ỹ casteth wormes at the foundament and what wormes that they be.

Take the lyuayl of yren & medle it wt flesh of porke & geue it two dayes to the hauke to eat, & she shalbe whole.

A medecine for an hauke that hathe a sycknesse whiche is called the aggresteyne.

When ye see your hauke hurt her feete with her beake and pulleth her tayle, then she hath the aggresteyne. For this sickness, take the donge of a doue and of a sheepe, and of an alowe, and stronge vynegre and doo al softely in a basyn of brasse, & medle them well together to serue three dayes after and geue her flesh of a culuer with hony, and with poudre of peper, & set her in a darke place & so do nine dayes. And whē ye see new fethers in the taile washe her with verose, and she shalbe whole and safe.

A medecyne for an hauke that hath the crampe in her wynges, and how it cometh.

For this crampe take a white loke of bread somwhat colder then it commeth out of the ouen, and let holde the hauke softely for hurtyng, & cut the loke almoste through out, and duplay the wynge easely and holde it betwene the two partes of the loke and let it beholde so the space of halfe a quarter of an houre, and she shalbe whole.

The crampe commeth to an hauke by takyng colde in her youthe. Therfore it is good for an hauke to keep her warme ponge and olde, and this medecine is good at all tymes for her, whether she be ponge or olde.

☞ Let not an hauke be put in mewe to late, but in this maner as folowech if ye loue your hauke.

If ye loue well your hauke kepe her well, and put her not late in mewe, for who so for couetousnes of fleing leseth the tyme of his haukes mewing, & withholdeth her to longe therfro, he may after put her to mewe at auenture, for than a parte of her mewyng time is past.

☞ Who so putteth his hauke in mewe in the beginning of Lente, yf she be kepte as she ought to bee, she shall be mewed in the begynning of Auguste.

☞ How ye shall dispose & ordeyne your mewe.

¶ Set and dispose your mewe in this maner, so that no weesel nor polcat nor non other vermyn entre therto, nor no wynde nor great colde, nor that it be ouerhote. Lette that one parte of the mewe be turned towarde the sonne so that in the most part of the day the sonne may com in.

☞ Also ye must see ỹ she be not auexed nor greued with muche noise nor with song of men, & that no maner folkes come to her, but only he that fedeth her. It behoueth that your hauke haue a feding stocke in her mewe, and a longe strynge tyed therto to fasten her meat with. For els she wyl cary it about the house and soyle it wyth dust and peraduenture she wyl hyde it tyll it stynke, and than feed vpon it, and that might be her death. And therfore whan it is bounde to the sayd feding stocke, she wyl neither at feding nor at the tyring, ne at the lygheyng, ne at the rysyng hurt her selfe, and whan she hath fed take away the remnaunte if any leue, and in any wyse that she haue clene meat, & at euery meale fresh. For of stale meates & euil meates she shall engendre many sycknesses, & loke ye go neuer to your mew but whā ye shal geue your hauke meat, or elles to bryng water to bathe her. And

suffre

lukke no rayne to wete her at any time if ye may, and as for her bathing that shall nothing hynder her mewyng.

☞ The maner howe a man shall put an hauke into mewe and that is well noted.

Of one thing ye must beware wel if she haue any sickenes that ye make her whole or ye put her in mewe, for as I vnderstande a sycke hauke shall neuer mewe wel. For though she mewe she shall not endure but whyle she is great and fatte, for at the abatyng of her estate she maye no lenger endure. Sometyme without any medecine manye men deuise how they myght mewe theyr haukes, for some put haukes in mewe at high estate, and some when they ben right lowe, and some when they ben ful, & some when they ben empty and leane, and some when they ben miserable lene, but therof is no force if she be hole, neuertheleſſe I shall say mine aduyse as I haue seen & lerned.

Whoso putteth a gosshauke or a tercel or a sparehauke into mewe so high that she maye be no higher: she wyll holde her longe in that poynt or that she lese or leyt any fethers, & who so putteth her in mewe leane it wil be long or she remount, and who so putteth her in mewe to hungry and to leane, yf she haue meate at her wyl: she wil eat to muche, bycause of hungre, and peraduenture she maye be dead therby, as oft hathe ben seen. But who so wyl that an hauke endure and mewe kyndely, my counsell is that she be not high neyther to lowe, neyther in greate dystreſſe of hungre but lyke as she should flee best, then take heed the kyrst daye of to muche eatyng, vnto the time that she be stanched. And after that a man may take her suche meate as I shall tell you more playnly hereafter,

In

☞ In what maner and howe a man shall feed his hauke in mewe.

Looke with what meat she hath ben moste vsed to be fed: and feed her therwith eyght dayes contynually, and those eyght dayes geue her bydes ynough both morowe and euen, and let her plume vpon them wel, and take casting of the plumage, and that shall calaunce her well, and cause her to haue good apperyte, and it shall clense well her bowels, and when she is well clensed: ye may geue her what meat that ye will, so it be clene and freshe.

But the best meat to make an hauke to mewe moste sooneste without any medecyne: is the flesshe of a kyd or of a yonge swan, and of a chicken, and specially ye tatons flesshe. So they ben not assaute, none lyke to it: and of a yonge goose. For suche meat is hote of it selfe.

¶ And take peces of great freshe eles, and specyally the colpen next the nauell and wet it in hote blood of mutton it is good to make her to mew, but specially it shal make her wight after the soreage. These sayde flesshes been good to mewe an hauke, & to keep her in state, but looke she haue good plentye euery daye, so that she rather leue parte than lacke any. And euery thyrd daye let her bathe yf she lyst. And when she is wexed nigh ferme: geue her hennes & fatte porke, and of an hounde is passing good.

☞ An hauke is neuer ful fermed nor redy to drawe out of mewes to the time her sercel be fully growen yet haue I seene some folkes take them out of mew when the sercell were but halfe spronge, & that is perylous, for they are not then hard penned. Some folkes vse when an hauke hath cast her sercell: to begyn and washe her meat and feed her in mewe wyth washe meat a moneth or .vi. wekes or euer they drawe them. But of all flesshe after she is mewed: a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is best,

and also of a crow bote. But it must be washed in water and then it is the better. For that wyll not beaym them hastely they wyl grese, nor put them in a great feblenes. For it dureth somwhat with her.

To make an hauke to mewe tymely, without any hurtyng of her.

Now I shall tell you very true medecines for to mew an hauke hastely that ye shal beleue for truth and ye wyll assay them. There ben in woodes or in hedges wormes called addets ꝑ ben red of nature, and he is called vipera And also there be snakes of ꝑ same kinde, & thei ben very bytter. Take two or thre of them & smite of their heades & thendes of their tailes, thē take a newe erthen pot that was neuer vsed, & cut them into small peces & put those same therin & let thē sethe strōgly a greate while at good leyser, & let the pot be couered ꝑ no eyre com out of it nor no brethe, & let it sethe so long that ꝑ same peces sethe to grese. Then cast it out & doo away the bone & gather the grese, & put it in a clene vessel, and as oft as ye feed your hauke anointe her meat therwith, & let her eat asmuche as she wil, & that meat shall mewe her at your owne will.

In other medecine.

Take wheate and put it in the brothe that the adders were soden in, and when ye see ꝑ wheate begyn to cleue, take it out and feed hennes and chekyns therwith, and feed your hauke with the same polaine.

Who so wyl that an hauke mewe not nor fal none of her fethers: therfore heere is a medecine

Take poudre of canel & the iuice of franke cotes and the iuyce of paraine, and take morcelles of flesshe three or four ꝑ ye lyst and wet them therin, and make the hauke to swalowe them, and serue her so many tymes.

Also take the skyn of a snake and of an adder & cut it into

into smal peces, & tepze it with hote bloud, & cause poure hauke ofte tymes to feed therof, and she shall not mew.

¶ For the goute in the throte.

¶ When ye see your hauke blowe ofte tymes, & that it commeth of no bating, ye may be sure she hath the goute in her throte & for that take the bloud of a pecock and encense myrabolana and cloues of gelofre and canell and ginger, & take of all these euenly & medle them wyth pecockes bloud, & sethe it til it be thick, & therof make morcels, & geue the hauke euery day at midmorne & at none.

¶ For the gout in the head and in the reynes.

When ye see your hauke may not endure her meat nor remount her estate, she hathe the gout in the head and in the reynes, take momiã otherwise called momin, among polycaties ye may haue it, and the skyn of an hare, and geue it to your hauke to eat .iii. tymes wyth the flesche of a catte, and yf she may holde the meat she shalbe safe.

¶ A medecine for sickness called the fallera.

¶ When ye see poure haukes eies waxe white then she hath the fallera. For this sickness take a blacke snake cut away the head and the tayle and take the myddle and fry it in an erthen pot, & take the greece and saue it, anoynte the flesche of a pecocke therwith and geue it to the hauke for to eat .viii. dayes, and yf ye haue no pecocke geue her flesche of a doue, and after the eyght dayes geue her a chekyn and wasshe it a lytle, and geue it her to eat and take the rendrest of the brest with the crosshel bone and let her eat it, and yf she amend any thing she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for the crampe in the thigh, in the legge and in the foote of an hauke.

When ye see poure hauke lay one foote vpon an other foote, she is taken with the crampe. Then draw her bloud

vpon the foote ꝑ lyeth vpon that other foote, & vpon the legge also, and he shalbe whole.

For the cough or the pose.

Take poudre of bayes and put it vpon the flesshe of a doue and geue it oft to your hauke, and without doubte she shalbe whole.

A medecine for the podagre.

When your haukes feete ben swollen: she hath the podagre, then take fresshe may butter, and as much of oyle olyue, and of alum, and chauffe it wel together at ꝑ fyre & make therof an oyntment & anoynt the feete foure daies and set her in the sonne and geue her flesshe of a cocke, and ꝑ that anoyle not: seethe the knyttyng of a vyne & wrap it about the swellyng and let her sytte vpon a colde stone & anoynte her with butter or fresshe greece, & she shall be whole.

A medecine for sicknes within the body of an hauke & if it shewe not outward how she shalbe holpen and in what maner.

A man may know by the cheere and vngladnes of an hauke this infirmitie. But yet it is straunge to know thinges ꝑ a man may not see in his sicknes and what maner they ben grieued, & specially when a mã woteth not wherof it commeth. Feed your hauke wel vpon an henne and then make her to fast two dayes after to auoyde wel her bowels. The thyrd daye take hony soden & fyll her bodye full, & binde her beake that she cast it not out of her bodye & then let her out of the sonne, & when it draweth to the nighte: feed her with a hote soule, for as I heard my maister say & she be not whole with that: loke neuer other medecin.

For the passion that goshaukes haue fastyng.

Take the roote of small fullthes & make tuyce of them and wel rolle flesshe therin, and make her eat it.

For haukes that be wounded.

Take away the fethers about the wound, & take the

whyte of an egge and oyle of olyue, and medle it together and anoynt the wounde & keep it with white wine vnto the tyme ye see dead flesshe, and then put in the wound ecompe vnto the tyme the dead flesshe be wasted. After take ensence & cleue asmuche of the one as of the other, and medle it together, and when ye wyll anoynt the sore: here your oyntment, & anoynt it wyth a pen tyl the tyme the skynne growe agayne, and yf see dead flesshe theron and wolde haue it away: take vinegre and then anoynte it with this oyntement afore sayd, and she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath the arterike.

Whan ye see youre hauke farre about the herte: trust it for truthe she hath the arterike. Therfore let her bloud in the oxyginall vaine, and after that geue her a frogge for to eat, and she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for an hauke combred in the bowels.

Whē your hauke is encombred in the bowels: ye shal knowe it by her eyen, for her eyen wilbe darke & she wil looke vngladly, and her mutysing will defoule her foundement. Then take the haukes meat, & anoynt it wyth ỹ powdre of canel & geue it her to eat, & she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath the goute.

Feed your hauke with an Irchin once or twise and it shall helpe her.

¶ A medecine for an hauke that hath myges.

Take the iuyce of wormewood & put it there as they ben, and they shall dye.

¶ That an hauke vse her craft al ỹ sealō to slea or leue

Whē ye goe to the feeld in the latter ende of hauking and desyre that your hauke shall vse her craft to doo her in this maner. Let her slea a foule & let her plume vpon it asmuch as she wyl, & when she hath plumed ynough: goe to her softely for fraying, and rewarde her on the foule

and after that ye may cast her on a perche, and alwel she may vse her craft so as that she flewe all the yere.

¶ I medecyne for an hauke that hath the stone.

Annoynt her foundament with oyle, & put ỹ poudre of alum with a holowe strawe. Also take an herbe called Christes ladder, & anoynt her mouth within, & she shalbe whole. Also take smal slãbe rootes & polipodye & the cornes of spurge and grynde it wel, and sethe it in butter, & drawe it through a clothe, & make therof thre pellets of the greatnes of a nut, & put it in his mouth in the morow tyde, and looke that he be voyde, and then let him fast tyl euensonge, and feed him lytle & lytle, & he shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for vermyn.

Take the iuyce of the roote of fenell, and doo it where the vermyn be and they shall dye.

¶ A medecyne for the rewme that haukes haue.

When ye see your hauke close her eyen and shaketh her head, then hath she the rewme in her head. Therfore geue her larde of a gote the fyrst day, and the seconde geue her eparke with the flesh of a chekyn, and she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for haukes that ben dyp, and desyre to drynke to keep them moyst in kynde.

¶ Take the iuyce of horehound and wete chyne haukes mete therin, and feed her therwyth once or twyse, and she shalbe whole.

¶ For sickenesse that haukes haue in their entrayles

AN hauke that is sicke within the entrailes, is of an other atay thẽ in other sicknes, for if she hold not her meat, but cast it: that is a token of the foule giet for surfet of fethers that ben gyuen to haukes in theyr pouth. And afterward when they come vnto trauayle & ben auoyded of the riuer then they were slow to flee and desyre for to reste. And when the hauke is vpon her perche, then she wyll slepe for to put ouer at the entryng.

And yf she holde flesshe any while in her gorge: it wyll loke as it were soddē, & when she is waking she assaieth to put ouer at the entryng, and it is agitated and keied with the glette that she hath engendred and if she should escape she must put ouer, or els she must die, or cast it. And she cast it: she may be holpe with the medecyne.

¶ A medecyne for the entrayles.

Take yolkes of egges rawe, when they ben wel beten together, put therto spanishe salt & asmuche hony therto, and wet therin thy flesshe and feed thy hauke three dayes therwith. And if she make daunger to eat it: let holde thy hauke and make her to swalow thre or foure morcels in a day, and sikerly she shalbe whole, yet I shall tel you an other thing. Take hony at the chaunging of the moone and a sharpe nettel, and therof make small poudre, and when it is well ground: take the brest bone of an hen and an other of a culuer & hacke it smal with a knyfe & doo away the skyn & doo theron the poudre, and all hote wyth the poudre feed her, & so doo thryse and she shalbe whole.

¶ For syckenes of swellyng.

If a wycked felon be swollen in suche maner ꝑ a man may hele it ꝑ the hauke shal not die, thus a mā may help her strongly and lengthen her life but the hauke wilbe very egre & greuous of the sickncs, & therfore ye must take the roote of comfort and sugre lyke muche, & sethe it in fresh grece with the thyrd part of honye, & thē draw it through a fayre clothe, & oft geue it to ꝑ hauke, & she shalbe whole

¶ A medecine for blaynes in haukes mouthes called trounces.

On the trouce it is drede for haukes, for it is a noyous sickncs & draweth her to deth, & withholdeth her strēgth. For mē say that it cometh of colde, for colde doth haukes muche harme, & maketh fleme fal out of the brayne, & the eyen wil swell & empayre in her head, & but she haue halt-

ly helpe, yt wyl stop her nose thyrlles, & therfore take fe-
nell, maryal & cerfes, a like much, & seeth theym & drawe
them through a cloth & other while washe her hed therw
and put some in ỹ roke of her mouth, & she shalbe sake.

A medicine for an hauke that casteth her flesshe.

Were her flesshe in a sacsyol, or els seeth rasine in wa-
ter and put her flesshe therin when it boyleth.

A medicine for the rume called agrum.

When thou seest thy hauke vpon her mouth, and her
chekes blobbed, then she hath this sickeneesse called agrū
Therfore take a nedle of syluer & hete it in the fire & byen
the nareles throughout, then anoint it with oile oliue.

A medicine for an hauke great and fat.

Take a quātitie of porke & hony & butter a like much
& purged greace, and doo awai the skin, & seth them toge-
ther, & anoynt the flesshe therin, & feed your hauke ther w
and she shal encrease mightely. Els take the winges of
an Eued, and feed her, & keep her from trauayle, and doo
so oft though ỹ eued be neuer so fat, and yf your hauke be
not pallyng fat within .xiiii. dayes Wondre I thinke.

For botches that growe in an haukes Jawe.

Cut these botches with a knyfe & let out the matter
of them and after clense them cleane with a syluer spoō
or els syl the hole w a pouder of arsenelyt brent & vpō
the pouder doo a litle larde that is reside, & so it wil awai

Here is a good medicine for an hauke that wyll
not come to reclayme.

Take freshly butter & put therto sugre & put it in a cleane
cloth & reclaime her to ỹ & keep it in a boxe in your bagge

A medicine for haukes that ben retrayned

When ye se your hauke nesyng and castyng water
through her nosethyrlles on her nares: thē doutlesse she
is retrayned. For ỹ sickenes take the greynes of chake-
legre and of peper, and grynde it wel, and tempre it with

strong vynegre, and put it in her nares & in the rote of her mouth, and geue her flesshe to eat, & she shall be sake.

¶ A medecine for haukes ỳ haue paine in their crops.

Ye shall take tayre Storfum and poudre of gylouer, & medle it together and geue it to youre hauke to eat, & yf she holde it past the seconde day after, she shalbe whole.

☞ A medecine for the stone in the foundament.

☞ When youre hauke maye not mutryse, then she hath that sickenes, called the stone. And for this sickenes ye shall take the hert of a swyne and the grece of a swyne, and cut it with the flesshe of the hert, & she shalbe whole.

¶ A medecine for the vyp krounce.

For this sickenes take ỳ roote of poltrody ỳ groweth vpon okes & seeth it a greate while, thē take it from the fyre & let it stand & were lewe warme, then washe your flesh therin feed your hauke thre times & she shalbe hole.

☞ A medecine for wormes called anguelles.

Take pyessurt made of a lambe that was ened in vntime & make therof three morcelles and put in a gut of a culuer & feed her therwith, & looke the hauke be voyde when ye geue her the medecyne. Also take tuyce ok dragons and put full the gutte of a pygeon, and then cut it and depart it as ỳ hauke may ouer swolow it & put it in his body, and knit his beake for castyng. Also geue her the ballockes of a bucke as hote as they be kut out, and make poudre of the pyntell and cast vpon the flesshe of a Cat, and feed her therwith, and she shalbe whole.

¶ Proper termes vsed in kepyng of haukes.

An hauke tyreth, Feedeth, Gorgeth, Beketh, Rousleth Endueth, Mueth, Percheth, Jouketh, Putteth ouer, Proineth, Plummeth, She warbulleth, and mātelleth, She tyreth vpon tumpes, she feedeth on al maner of flesh she gorgeth When she fylleth her gorge full of meat, she

beaketh when she sueth, that is to saye, when she wypeth her beake. She rouseth whē she shaketh her fethers and her bodye togethe. She endueth when her meat in her bowels fal to digestion. She muteth when she auoydeth her ordure. She percheth whē she stādeth on any maner bowe or perche. She louketh when she sleepeth. She putteth ouer whē she auoydeth her meat out of her gorge into her bowels. She proyneth, when she fetcheth oyle with her beake ouer the taile and anointeth her feet & her fethers she plumeth whē she pulleth fethers of ani foule or of any thyng and casteth thē fro her. She warbelleth when she draweth her wynges ouer the myddes of her backe & there they mete both, & sodenly shaketh thē & let them fal again. And mantelleth when she stretcheth her one wing alone after her leg, & afterward the other wing and moste comenly she doth ꝑ before she warbelleth her.

¶ The names of sparehaukes as Ostrygers and speruiters haue determyned.

There is a question asked whether a man shal call a spere, or a sparehauke, or an aspere hauke. And ostrygers, & also speruiters say she may be called all three names, for these reasons she may be called a sparehauke for of all haukes that there be she is moste spere, ꝑ is to saye moste tendre to keep. For the least mysdieting and misēdyng sleareth her. And she may be called an aspere hauke of sharpnes of her courage & of her loking quickly & also of her flying, for she is moste asper and sharpin all thing that belonge vnto her of any other haukes. She may also be called a sparehauke for two resons. one is, she sparety goshaukes & tercels both suche as ben in their fore age vnto ꝑ time they may be reclaimed & made redy to flee. As goshaukes and tercels that be not fully mewed vnto the time they may be clene vnfaymed & redy

to flee. For al the while they ben vnable, the sparehauke occupieth the seasō & fleith portrythe wel, that is to say, from saint margaretes day vnto it be lāmas & so for the in the yere, and the wyl flea wel yonge felandes, yonge heth cockes in the beginning of the yere, & after Michelmas whē partryches passe their daūger; I haue seen thē made som to flea the pye, som to flea the teie vpon the ryuer at the Jutte, som to flea the woodcocke, & som for the black byrde and the thrush. The woodcock is cumbrous to flea but yf there be craft, therfore when ye come into a wood or querke of bushes, cast youre sparehauke into a tree and bete the bushes, then & yf any woodcocke aryse the wyl be sure therof, ye must fyrst make her to a foule cast vp out of the bushes & your hauke must sit on loft as ye make her to a partrich. Also as I sayd ye may call her a sparehauke for an other cause, for and there wer a shyp traught full of haukes and nothyng els, and there were a sparehauke amonge them, there should no custome be payed bycause of her. And so for the moste comon name they ben called sparehaukes for the reason afore sayd.

In hauke fleeith to the vewe, to the beck or to the Tol, Nota, Trene, Querre, Fer, Jutty.

An hauke fleeith to the ryuer dyuerse wayes, & fleeith ỹ foule diuersly, that is to say, she fleeith to the vewe, or to the becke, or the toll, & all is but one as ye shall knowe heerafter. She fleeith also to the querre, to the Treep, and no more wayes but these thre. And she nymmeth the foule at the fer Jutty, or at the Jutty ferre.

Now shall ye know what these termes betoken and more folowyng. As huff, Jutty, Ferry, mounte Raundon, Treep, Emewed.

A Goshauke or a tercel that shall flee to the vewe to the Toll, or to the Becke, in thys maner she is

E.ii. taught

caught ye muſt fynde a foule in the ryuer or in a pyt pry-uely & then ſet your hauke a great ſpace vpon a mol hill or on the grounde and creep ſoftly towarde the foule tō your hauke ſtreyght way, and when ye come almoſt there as the foule lyeth: loke backward towarde the hauke and with your hand or with your tabur ſtick beek your hauke to come to you, and when ſhe is on wyng & cometh lowe by the grounde & is almoſt at you: then ſmyte your tabre & cry, huff, huff, huff, & make ỹ foule ſpring, & with the noyſe the foule wyll ryſe, and the hauke wyll vymme it.

And now take heed if your hauke vymme the foule at the ferre ſyde of the ryuer or at the pyt from you, that ſhe fleith the foule at the ferre Jutty. And yf ſhe flea it vpon the ſyde that ye be on, as it may hap dyuerſe tymes, then ye ſhall ſaye ſhe hath ſlaine the foule at the Jutty ferrye.

If youre hauke vymme the foule a loft ye wyll ſaye ſhe tooke it at the mount or at the ſouce. And yf the foule ſpryng not but flee a longe after the ryuer and the hauke vymme it: then ye ſhall ſay ſhe flewe it at the raundon.

¶ Creep.

And your hauke fleyth at or to the creep whē ye haue your hauke on your fyſt and creep ſoftely to the ryuer or to the pyt and ſtealeth ſoftly to the brinke therof, & then crye, huff, and by that meane vymme a foule, then it is ſlayne at the creep eyther at the ferre Jutty, or at the Jutye ferry, as is afore ſayde. And yf it happe as it doth oftentymes the foule for feare of your hauke wyll ſpryng and fall againe into the ryuer or the hauke ſeeth her, and ſo ye ſtyl and dare not aryſe: ye ſhal ſay then your hauke hath anewed the foule into the riuer. And ſo ye ſhal ſay and there ben more foules in the ryuer than youre hauke vymmeth yf they dare not aryſe, for feare of your hauke.

¶ A cheek.

Un-

Understande ye that a goshauke should not flee to any foule of the ryuer with belles in no wise, and therfore a gos hauke is called a theef.

Querre.

And your hauke fleyth to the querre, when there ben in a stubyll tyme Sordes of malardes in the feeld. And when she espyeth them and commeth couert her self and flee pryuely vnder hedges or lowe by the ground & nym one of them or they ryse, then shall ye saye that the fowle was slaine at the querre.

Marke this terme drawe.

Some folke mysuse this terme drawe, and say ỹ their hauke will drawe to the ryuer, and that terme drawe, is properly assigned to that hauke that will slea a rooke, or a crow, or a rauen vpon a lande syttyng, and then it must be sayde that suche an hauke wyl drawe wel to a rooke.

Nowe ye shall vnderstande yt a man wyll make an hauke to the querre in this maner he must doo.

Take a tame mallarde and set him in a fayre playne and let hym goe where he wyll. Then take your hauke vpon youre fyst & goe to that playne, and holde vp your hande a prety way of from the malarde, and looke yt the hauke can espy it by her owne courage, and yt she haue founde the foule and desyre to flee therto: let her flea it, and plumme wel vpon her and serue her so two or three tymes: and then she is made to the querre.

I haue knowen gētlemen ỹ when so euer, and where euer thei see any tame duckes, & ik their haukes wold desyre to them, thē thei wolde let flee to them incouraging their haukes to well fleing vnto ỹ querre an other time.

A prety craft to take an hauke ỹ is broken out of mew & al maner of foules ỹ syt in trees ik a mā wil.

Looke where an hauke perchethe for a nyght in any

maner place, & soke & leyserly clym to her with a chonce or a lanterne that hath but one lyght in your hande, and let the lyght be toward the hauke, so that she see not your face, & ye may take her by the legges or otherwise as ye lyst, and in lykewise all other maner of foules.

¶ Of haukes belles.

THe belles that your hauke shall were looke in any wyse that they bee not to heuye, ouer her power to were. Also that none be heuyer then an other but lyke of weight. Looke also that they be sonowre and well sounding and shil, and not both of one sound, but that one be a semytune vnder an other, & that they be whole and not broken, and spectally in the soundyng place. For & they be broken, they wyl sounde fully.

¶ Of sparehaukes belles there is great choyce and lytle charge at them, for there ben plentye, but for gosshaukes sometyme belles of Melayne were called the best and thei ben ful good, for they commonly are sounde with syluer & solde therafter. But there ben now vsed of duche lande belles of a towne called Dordreght, and they be passyng good belles. For they ben well forged, well sounded, sonour of tyngyng in shrynes and passyng wel lasting.

¶ Here endeth the procesle of hauking, and now folowerh the names of all maner of haukes and to whom they belong.

¶ These haukes belong to an Emperour,

THese ben the names of all maner of haukes. Fyrst an egle, a bautere, a melpun, ꝯ simplest of those thre will slea an hynde, a Talke, a Faune, a Roe, a Kyd an Elke, a crane, a bustarde, a storke, a swanne, a fore, on the plaine grounde, and these be not inlured ne reclaimed bycause that they ben so ponderous to the perche portatife. And these thre by their nature belōg to an Emperour

These

☞ These haukes belong vnto a kyng:

A ger faucō, a tercel of a gerfaucō are due vnto a king

☞ For a Prynce.

There is a faucon gentle, and a tercell gentell, and these ben for a prynce.

¶ For a Duke.

There is a faucon of the rock, and that is for a duke.

☞ For an Erle.

There is a faucō peregrine, and that is for an Erle.

☞ For a Baron.

There is a bastarde. and that hauke is for a Baron.

☞ Haukes for a knight.

There is a lacte, and a lacret, & those be for a knyght.

☞ Haukes for a squyer.

There is a lanere and laneret and these belonge vnto a squyer.

☞ For a ladye.

There is a marlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

☞ An hauke for a yonge man.

There is a Hobbye, & that hauke is for a yonge man

And these ben haukes of the towre and ben bothe illustred to be called and reclaymed.

☞ And yet there be no kindes of haukes.

¶ There is a gosshauke, and that hauke is for a yoman.

☞ There is a tercell, and that is for a poore man.

☞ There is a sparehauke, and she is for a preest.

¶ Ther is a musket, and she is for an holy water clerck.

☞ And these ben of an other maner of kynde. For they flee to querre and to kerre, Jutty and to Jutty kerry.

☞ Thus endeth the booke of haukyng.

☞ Imprynted at London in Paules churche yerde by Robert Toye.

Here begynneth the booke of Hunting

where vnto is added the measures of blowyng.

Lykewyse as in the booke of Haukynge a forelayde are writtē and noted the termes of pleasure belonging to gentilmē, hauing a delyght therin. In the same maner this booke folowyng sheweth to suche gentyll persons the maner of Huntyng for all maner of beastes whether they be beastes of Venery or chase of rascall, & also it sheweth al termes conuenyent, aswel of the houndes as of ỹ beastes aforesayd, and there be many dyuers of them, as is declared in the booke folowyng.

Beastes of Venery are. iii. kindes.

Where so euer ye fare by frith or by fell
Mi dere childe take hede how Trista doth you tell
How many maner beastes of Veneri there were
Lysten to your dame, and she shall you lere
Foure maner of beastes, of Venery there are
The fyrst of them is the hart, the seconde is the Hare
The Boze is of one of tho, the wolfe and not one moe.

Beastes of the chase are. .ii. kindes

And where ye come in playne or place
I shall you tell which ben beastes of enchase
One of them is the Bucke, an other is the doe
The Fox and the Martyron, and the Wilde Roe
And ye shall my dere childe other beastes all
Where so ye them fynde, rascall ye shall them call
In fryth or in fell, or in the forest I you tell.

Note heere the age of an Hart.

And for to speake of the Hart, if ye will it lere
Ye shal him a calfe call at the fyrst yere
The seconde yere a broket so shall ye hym call
The thirde yere a spayd lerned thus all
The fourth yere a stagge call to him by any way
The fyft yere a great stagge your dame hyd you say.

The

The fyrst yere cal him an Hart
Doo so my childe While ye be in quarte

✠ To know the head of a Hart and that is diuers

And of the hozne that he then bearcth about
The first head shalbe iudged Without
Therin finden We suche diuersitie
Neuertheleſſe the sixte yere euermoze at the leaſt
Thou shalt wel iudge the perfe of the same beaſt
When he hath auntlere without any let
Ryall and suryall also there I ſet
And that in the toppe so When we may them ken
Then ye shall cal him kozceth an hart of ten
And When he hath in the toppe three of the selue
Than ye shal call him troched an hart of twelue
And afterward in the toppe therof when there four bene
Than shall ye call him summed an hart of syxtene
And from foure foꝛ Warde, what so befall
Be he neuer of so many ye shal him summed call
Ryght of the nombze, euen that he is
Calleth him from foure summed ꝑWys
Also haue ye sele, and hart heded Wele.

✠ An Herde, a Beny a Bounder, a route

My childe calleth herdes of Hart and of Hynde
And of Bucke, and of Doe, where ye them finde
And a beny of Roes what place they ben
And a soundze ye shall of the Wylde swine
And a route of wolues Where they passe in
So shall ye them call, as many as they ben.

✠ A litle herde, a midle herde, a great herde.

Twenty is a lytle herde, though it be of hyndes (kides
And three score is a midle herde to cal them by
And foure scoze is a great herde, call ye them so
Be it hart, be it hinde, bucke, oꝛ els doe.

How ye shal say a great hart. & not a fayre, & other.

A Great hart when ye him see, so shall ye him cal
But neuer a fayre hart, for nothyng ỳ may befal
A great hinde, a great bucke, and a great doe
My sonnes Where ye walke, call ye them so
So ye should name such dere, and doo as I you lere.

What is a beuy of Roes great or small.

And sixe is a beuy of Roes in a rowe
And ten is a midle beuy so wel I it knowe
A great beuy is twelue, When they together bee
And so call them sonnes, where that ye them see
The more nombre then ywys, the greater the beuy is.

✠ What is a soundre of swyne great or small.

Twelue make a soundre of the wylde swyne
Fyftene a midle soundre, What place they be in
A great soundre of swyne, twenty ye shall call
Forget not this lesson, for nothyng that may befall
Thinke what I say my sonne, nyght and day.

Of the Roo huntyng, brekyng, and dressyng.

When ye hunte at the Roo, then ye shall say thore
He crosseth and traseneth your houndes before
A great Roe bucke, ye cal him not so
But a fayre roe bucke, and a fayre doe
With the bowelles and With the bloud
Reward ye your houndes, my sonne so good.
And eche foote ye shall cut in foure I you ken
Take the bowelles and the bloud, & doo al together the
Gyue it then to your houndes so
And must the gladder then they wyll go
That to your houndes no reward is named
For it is eaten on the grounde and on the skyn dealed
The Roe shalbe herdeled, by very I wene
The two forther legges the head layde betwene

And

And take the one hyndre legge vp I you pray
And that other farther leg tight as I you saye
Upon that other farther leg, bothe ye them pyt
And with that other ferther legge vp ye them knit
On this maner thus when ye haue wrought
All whole into the kechyn it shalbe brought
Saue that your houndes eate the bowels and the feet.

¶ Now of the age and vndoing of the Boze.

NOw to speake of the Boze the first yere he is
A pygge of the sounder called as I haue blys
The seconde yere a hog, and so shal he bee
And an hog stere When he is of yeres three
And when he is of foure yeres aboze shal he be
From the sounder of the swyne then departeth he
A synguler is he so forth alone he wyl go
When ye haue slayne the Boze and wil doo him ryght
Ye shall vndoo him vnslayne, When he shall be dight
Thyrty bredes and two of him ye shall make
By the lawe of Uenery, I dare vndertake
Through your houndes by strength yf he be deas
They shall haue the bowels boyled with bread
Last vpon the ground Where the Boze was slayne
And that is called a rewarde so hunters it sayne
Upon the earth so haue I blysse, for that so eaten is.

¶ Now of the Hare.

NOw to speake of the Hare my sonnes sykerly
That beast kyng shalbe called of all Uenery
For all the sayze speakyng and blowing that thare
Commeth of seeching and finding of the Hare
For my louyng children I take it on hand
He is the meruaylous beast that is in anylande
For he remayeth croketh and roungeth euermoze
And beareth talow and grece, a aboue teeth hath before

And other whyle he is male, and so ye shall hym kynde
And other whyle female, and kyndely by kynde
And whan he is female and kyndleth hym within
In thre degrees he them bereth or he with them twyn
Two rough and two smoth who wyll them see
And two knottes also that kyndeles wyl bee
When he is female so tell I my tale.

¶ The rewardes for houndes.

WHē your houdes by strēgth haue don her to dead
The hunter shall reward them with the head
With the shoulders & the sides and with the bowels all
And al thinge within the wombe saue only the gall
The paunch also, giue them none of tho
Which reward when on the erth it is dealed
With al good hunters the halowit is named
Then the loynes of the Hare looke ye not forget
But bring them to the kitchin, for thy lordes meat
And of this beast to trete, here shal it be let.

¶ Which beastes shalbe slayne, & which stripte.

NOw to speake of beastes, when they ben slayne
How many bē stript, and how many ben slayne
All that Beare skyn and talow, and roung leaue mee
Shal be slayne saue the Hare, for he shal strypt bee
And all that bereth grece and piles therupon
Euer shalbe stript, when they ben vndoon
On this maner play, thus ye shall saye.

¶ Which beastes shalbe rered with the limere.

MY deare sonnes echone now will I you lere
How many maner of beastes as with the limere
Shalbe vp rered in fryth or in feelde
Bothe the hart and the Bucke, and the Baze so wylde
And all other beastes that hunted shalbe
Shal be sought and founde With ratches so free

Say

Say thus I you tolde, my children loo bolde.

The discryuyng of a bucke.

AND ye speake of a Bucke the first yere he is
A faune louking on his dam, say as I you wys
The seconde yere a pyket, the thirde yere a sorell
A soar at the fourth yere the trueth I you tell
The fift yere call him a Bucke of the first hede
The sixt yere call him a bucke and doo as I you rede.

Of the hoznes of a Bucke.

THe hoznes of a great Bucke or he so bee
Must be sommoned as I say, harkeneth to mee
Two braunces first pawmed he must haue
And foure auaunters the sothe yf ye wyl saue
And .xiiii. espeleers and then ye may hym call
Where so he be a great bucke I tell you all

Of the Roe Bucke.

AND if ye of the Roe bucke will knowe the same
The first yere he is a kyd louking on his dame
The seconde yere he is a gyzle, and ben suche all
The thirde yere an hemuse looke ye hym call
Roe Bucke at the first head he is at the fourth yere
The fyft yere a Roe bucke hym call I you lere
At saynt andrewes day, his hoznes he wyll cast
In moze or in mosse he hideth them fast
So that no man may them soone fynde
Eles in certayne he dothe not his kynde.
At Saynt. Iames day, Where so he goe
Then shal the Roe bucke gendze with the Roe
And so boldly there as ye solourne
Then he is called a Roe bucke goynge in his tourne
And yf ye may a Roebucke slea withouten any fayle
And ye finde the beuy grece, at his tayle
As some Roe buckes haue, when ye it fynde.

Then

Thau ſhall ye rere it as ye doo of Hart and of Hynde
Alſo the Robucke, as it is well his kynde
At holy rood day he goth to ryde
And vleth the hyt, when he may get it.

✠ Now of the Hart and the Hynde.

SOnnes of the Hart and the hinde learne yet ye may
There they dya We to the herde, at holy Rood day
To the ſtepe then they gone, erthe hote day at none
Which ſtepe they vſe my children I you ſay
Tyll it be midſomer at the leaſt way
The cauſe of the ſtepe is to keep them fro the flye
Who ſo cometh to that place may it well ſpye
In other thynge vſe they my childe alſo
The ſame ſeaſon of the yere to ſoyle to go.

☞ Of the crienge of theſe beaſtes.

A Hart belo Weth, And a Bucke groyneth I finde
And eche Ro Bucke, certaynly belleth by kynde
The noyſe of the beaſtes thus ye ſhal call
For pryde of theyr make they vſe it all
Say childe where ye goe, your dame tought you ſo.

☞ Marke well theſe ſeaſon folowyng.

Thy me of greece beginneth at mydſommer day
And tyll holy Roode day, laſteth as I you ſay
☞ The ſeaſon of the Foxe, fro Natiuitie
Tyll the Annunciation of our Lady free.
☞ Seaſon of the Ro bucke at Eaſter ſhal begyn
And tyll Michelmas laſteth nye or the dyn.
✠ The ſeaſon of the Ro beginneth at Michelmas
And it ſhall endure till it be Candelmas.
☞ At Michelmas beginneth the hunting of the Hare
And laſteth till midſomer there wil no man it ſpare.
☞ The ſeaſon of the wolfe, is made in eche countrie
At the ſeaſon of the Foxe, and euermore ſhalbe.

The

The season of the boke to drawe the nauelstrynge
Tyll the purypcencion of our Lady be free
For at the Natiuitie of our Lady I wene
He may finde where he goth vnder his feet
Bothe in woodes and feldes, coyne and other frutes
when he after foode maketh any flute
Crabbes and oke cornes and nuttes, there they growe
Hawes, and hepes and other thinges inowe
That tyll the purification lasteth as ye may see
And maketh the boye in season to bee
For while that frute may last, his time is neuer past.

NOwe to speake of ỹ hare, how al shalbe wrought
When she shall with hounde be fo[illegible]den sought
The fyrst worde to the hoodes ỹ the hunter shal out pit
Is at the kenel doore, when he openeth it
That all may him here he shall say (areere)
For his hounde will come to hallely
This is the fyrst worde my fonne of effaye
And when he hath cou pled his hounde echone
And is forth with them to feilde gone
And when he hath of cast his couples at wyll
Then shall he speake and say his hounde tyll
Hoys de couple auaunt is auaunt (mysse lo)
And then (so ho so ho) thryse and no mo
And then say, sacy auaunt so ho, I the pray
And yf ye see your hounde haue good wyl to ren
And dra by away warde fro you, say as I you ken,
Heue how a my, agayne them call so
Then, swet mon amy swet, to make them soft tho
And yf any finde of the hare there hath go
And he hyght Rychard or Bemound to him cry so
Oyes a Bemounde le vyllant, and I shall you auowe
Que quba, trouis rowarde vula court cowe,

That Dyllemande the wooddy without ony fayle
That weneth to finde there warde with the shoxt tayle
And yf ye see where the hare at pasture hath been
If it be in the tyme of the corne green
And yf your houndes chase well at your wyll
Then three notes ye shall blowe bothe loude and shrill
There one and there another there he pastured hath
Then say (Jloquens) in the same path
So say to them in kinde, vnto tyme ye her fynde
And then cast a sygne all the feeld aboute
To see her pasture where she hath be in or out
Other at her fourme for gladly to be she is not fre
There she hath pastured in tyme of relefe
And any hounde finde or mulyng of her mace
There as she hath ben and is gon out of that place
Ha cy touz cy est yll, so shall ye say
Vens arere so how sa, as loude as ye may
Sa cy ad est so how, after that
Sa sa cy auaunt, and therof be not lat
And when ye see vnto the playne her at the last
In feelde or in arable land or in the Wood past
And your houndes wyll finde of her there then
Say la doure amy last est a, and doo as I you ken
That is to say, swete freend there is he come low
For to dye here, and therwith ye shal say, so how
Jloquens cy dance cy vaylaunt so how so how, thre wise
Thus may ye now dere sonnes lerne of benesyce
And when ye come there as ye trow he wyll dwell
And so seemeth to you well then say as I you tell
La doure la est a venuz, for to dwell thoze
And therwith thryes, so how, say ye no moze
And if it semeth well you to fynde all in feare
And were so to doo then say, doure how here how here

How here bouce, how here, how here he lyeth
So shall ye say my children and for nothyng letteth
All maner of beastes that euer chased bee
Haue one maner of worde, so how, I tell thee
To fullyl or vnfyll al maner of chase
The hunter euermore in his mouth that worde he hase
And yf your hounde at a chase renne there ye hunt
And the beastes begyn to renne, as hartes ben wunt
Or for to hanylon as dothe the fore with his gyle
Or for to crosse as the doe otherwhyle
Eyther wel so that your hounde cannot out go
Then shall ye say (ho ha amy la la)
I couples ha arete, so how, suche is the play
And so how is as much as ha how to say
But for so how it is short in speache whe it is brought
Therfore say we so how, but ha how say we nought
And yf your houndes chase at hart or at hare
And they renne at defaute thus ye shal there fare
Jco so how allayne allayne hou ho ho
Ha allayne arete so how, these wordes and no mo
And yf your houndes renne well at the fore or at ỳ doe
And so sayle at defaute say thus ferther or ye goe
Ho ho ou swete aluy douce aluy, that they here
Ho hoy allayne allayne ha arete
So how so how venes a coupler, and doo as I ken
The more worshyp may ye haue among all men
Your craftes let not be hid, and doo as I you byd
Al my sonnes in saune, and thus may ye know of game

The boste ỳ the mayster hunters maketh to his man, now heere folowyng ye may heare

The mayster to the man maketh his boste

THat he knoweth by kinde what the hart coste
At huntyng euermore when he gothe

Quod the man to his mayster that were good lore
For to know what he dothe the houndes before
what doth he quod the mayster to the man:
He doth quod he euen as thou mayste see
Breke and so dothe no beast but hee
When he breth he quod the man, what is that to saye
With his fete he openeth the earth there he goth away
What is the cause quod the man, mayster I thee pray
That the hart afore the houndes when they him hie aye
That then to the riuer he wyll ety for to goe
Quod the master to the man there are causes two
For two causes the hart desireth to ȳ riuer, ā note
wel these termes following, Dilige & other.
✠ One cause for the riuer descende he is aye
And so he is to the water when he ca heth the way
Why callest thou him descende mayster I the praye
For he payeth of his might the sooth for to saye
In other is to the water why he goth otherwhyle
The houndes that him suen to purpose to begile
✠ Eet of this hart quod his man mayster I will ben
Into the water when he lepeth what he maketh thene
He profereth quod the mayster and so ye shall saye
For he wote not him self yet how he wyll away
Whether ouer the water he will forth passe
Or turne agayne the same way there he first was
Therfore it is proper as these hunters sayne
And reproper yt the same way he turne agayne
Je the other syde of the water yt he vplarte
Then shall ye call it the foyle of the harte
And that is for the water of his legges weet
Downeines the steppes there fallen of his fete
Agayne the water his way euen yt he hent
Than breketh he water therto take you tent

And

And if with thee ye abyde yonge it shall
Defoulant the water and hurte hym with all
¶ Now of the numbles ye haue herd the termes
¶ The man to his mayster speketh hastyly
Of the numbles of the hart that he wolde them kythe
How many more there shulde them with hym
Quod the master bide awhyle there be no thynne
And that is best the purpos upon to speke of al by ordre
And al these other crookes and roundelles beene.

¶ The nomenclatures, the knowers

Yet wolde I wyt and thou wolde me lere
The crookes and the roundels of the numbles of the dere
One crooke of the numbles lyeth euer more
Under the chyne boll of the beast before
That called is (nomenclatures) who so can them ken
And the hinder part of the numbles then
That is to say (the knowers) that lyen euen betweene
The two thighes of the beast that other crookes euen
In the midder that called is the roundell also
For betwen rounde and crooke ryght is no
Yet wolde I wyt mayster why these hounds all
Bayen and cryen when they him sethe shall
For they shoulde haue helpe that is their skyll
For to slea the beast that they renne tyll
¶ Tell me mayster quod the man what is the skyll
Why the Hare wolde so fayne renne agaynst the hill
Quod the mayster for her legges be shorter before
Then behinde that is the skyll more.
What is the cause quod the man þ men say of the beast
That the Hare lytteth aye when she eateth her reste
And other beastes lye as comonly men sayne
For two causes quod the mayster I tell the playne

One is for the hurtles vpon the houndes aye
And all other beastes can the syde to the ground lay
An other tauke there is and that is no lesse
For the beareth both the fewet and pure greece.
Yet wolde I master quod the man fayne wit more
where lieth the fewet of the hare behinde or before
Ouer the loyne quod the master of eche hare thou take
Betwene the tayle and the chine euen on the backe
Yet wolde I master quod the man these at the leue
Whan thou walkest in the feeld with thy lymere
Thereas an hare pastured hath or thou hym see
To know fat or lene whether he bee
I can quod the master well tell the thys tale
Wayte well where he lay, and where he fumred has
Relow and euglamed yf that it bee
Then he is fat I tell thee learne this of me
And if it be bothe blacke and hard and clene
Then he is megre larbye and lene
And of this same thing yf thou leue not mee
Take hede in the winter and then thou may it see
Yet mayst thou the hare fayne wolde I wyt more
what he doth when he goth the houndes before
He sorth and resorth there he goth away
Pycketh and repyketh the soth for to say
But what is that quod the man when they so doone
That shal I quod the master tell the ful soone
In the feeldes where he goeth no wayes ben
There he sorth when he steppeth and it may not be seen
And after when he doubleth and turneth not agayne
Then he resorteth as good hunters sayne
And whey he renneth in the way dry or weete
Then may fynde fowtaly of eles or of feete
Then pyeketh the hare aye when he dothe so

And

And repriketh than he agayne goe.

A bauntelay, alay, and relay.

Mayster yet quod the man, What is that to say?
That shall I tell thee quod he, for a lytle bysethe
Whan the hounds are set an hart for to mete
And other him chasen and folowen to take
Than all the relays, thou vpon them make
Euen at his comyng yf thou let thy hounds go
Whyle the other that be behynde ferre are hym fro
That is, auauntelay, and so thou shalt it call
For they are than ferre before those other hounds all
And an hyndring great all other vntyll
For they may not that day na more sew at tyll
And holde thy hounds styll yf that thou so doo
Tyll all the hounds that be behinde become therto
Than let thy hounds altogyther goe
That called is an, alay, and looke thou say so
And that hyndryng is yet to them that ben behynde
For the rested will euer ouergoe the wery by spede
A relay is after Whan the hounds are past
Ferre before with the harte that hyeth them fast
To let thy hounds ferre after them gone
And that is than a fortherynge to them echone
For and thy hounds haue ouertake these other bi diary
Than shall they all folow hym of one swyftenes.

What is a forloyne.

Mayster yet wolde I fayne this at you lere
What is a forloyne for that is good to here
That shall I say thee quod he the sooth at the least
Whan thy hounds in the Wood seche ony beast
And the beast is stole away out of the fryth
Or the hounds that thou hast meten therwith
And any other hounds before than may with the mete

These.

Thefe other houndes are them foꝛloyned I thee hete
Foꝛ the beaſt and the houndes are ſo feꝛre beſoꝛe
And the houndes behinde han very and ſoꝛe
So that they may not at the beaſt come at theyꝛ wyll
The houndes beſoꝛe foꝛloyne them and that is the ſkyl
They ben ay ſo feꝛre beſoꝛe to me yꝑ thou wilt truſt
And this is the foꝛloyne feꝛe it yꝑ thou muſt.

¶ whiche thꝛee thinges cauſeth ꝓ houndes to endure

✠ Yet wolde I wyte mayſter yꝑ it were thy wyll
When thy houndes renne an hart vntyll
And aye the feꝛther that they goe the glader they benne
Foꝛ thꝛe cauſes quod he as I tentyuely is ſeen
One is when the hart renneth ſtill on a reſe
He ſweteth that it renneth do ware throughout his cleſe
The houndes when they finde of that his ſwete
Then they are leuer to renne and lather to lete
An other cauſe when the hart may no moꝛe may
Then wyll he wyte fꝛoth caſt there he goeth away
When the houndes fynde of that than are they glad
In hope they ſhall hym haue and renne ſoꝛ ad
The thirde cauſe is of the hart when he is nighe dead
Then he caſteth out of his mouth fꝛoth and bloudred
The houndes know that he ſhalbe taken ſoone then
And euer the feꝛther they go the glader they renne
Thefe are the cauſes thꝛee that rauleth them glad to be
Which beaſt a ſlowe hound taketh as ſone as a ſwift

¶ What beaſt yet mayſtre I aſke it foꝛ none yll
That moſte whole al houndes renne vntyll
And alſo ſoone the ſloweſt ſhall hym ouertake
As the ſwyfteſt ſhall doo what way ſo euer he take
That beaſt a Bauſon hyght, a mocke or a gray
Thefe thꝛee names he hath the ſothe foꝛ to ſay
And this is cauſe theꝛof, foꝛ he wyll by kynde

Thefe

Go thzough thoznes alway the thickest he may fynde
There as the wykt hounde may no ferther go
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thzo.

¶ Why the hare fumayse and croteyes.

Yet mayster wolde I wit why that men sayne
That the hare fumayse and croteyse bothe playne
And al other maner of beastes that hunted bee
Femyon or kenon as we wel it see
That shal I wel tell that quod the mayster then
For why that he fumayes and croteyse Well I ken
He fumayth for he beareth talow that is no lese
And he croteys men sayne for he beareth no grese
And loukes on his hoghes when he letteth it go
And beastes of suche kinde kynde we no mo

¶ How many beastes semae master sayne wolde I here
And how many kenon that were good to here:
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde it but lyght
All beastes that beare talow and stande vpryght
Femayen when they doo say as I thee ken
And al other kenon that conken do wne then

¶ How many maner of beastes of Venery releue

¶ How many maner of beastes mayster me tell
Of venery releuen by frith or by fell:
To this quod the mayster I shall the aunswere
Of all beastes but two the hart and the hare
From the annunciacion of our lady
The hart then releueth the sothe for to say
Tyl sayne Peters day and poule and the hare ryght
From the purification of our lady dyght
Tyl translacyon releueth leue ye me
Of sayne Benet the xi. of July.

¶ To vndoo the wylde boze.

¶ Yet my childe of the wylde boze to speake moze

When ye haue vndone I tel you before
Two and thyrty bredes ye shall of him make
Now wyl ye wyt my sonnes where ye shall them take
The first of them is the head what euer befall
Another is the coller, and so ye shall it call
The sheeldes on the shoulders therof shal two bee
Then euery side of the swyne departe in three
The pestels and the gamons departe them in two
And two fillettes he hath forget not tho
Then take the legges and his feete & shew your sleyght
For they shall of his bredes be counted for eyght
Depart the chine in foure peces and no mo
And take there your bredes thirty and two
And fayre put the greese when it is take away
In the bladder of the boze my childe I pou pray
For it is medicine, for many maner pyne.

¶ How ye shall breke an hart.

AND for to speake of the hart whyle bee thinke on
My childe first ye shal him serue whē he shalbe vn-
And ỳ is for to say or euer ye him dyght (don.
Within his hornes to lay hym vpryght
It the allay kitte him that lordes may see
Anon fat or lene whether that he bee
Then cut of the coddes the belly euen fro
Or ye begin him to fley, and then shall ye go
At the chaules to begyn as soone as ye may
And slit him downe to the allay
And fro the allay euen downe to the belly shal ye slyt
To the pyssill there the codde was away bit
Then slit the left legges euen first before
And then the lift legges behynde or ye doo more.
And these other legges vpon the right syde
Upon the same maner slyt ye that tyde

To

To go to the chekes looke that ye be preſt
And ſo ſlay him downe euen to the breſt
And ſo ſlay him forth ryght vnto thaſſay
Euen to the place where the codde was cut away
Then ſlaye the ſame wyſe al that other ſyde
But let the taple of the beaſt ſtyll theron a byde
Then ſhall ye him vndoomy childe I you rede
Right vpon his owne ſkynne and lay it on brede
Take hede of the cutting of the ſame dere
And begin firſt to make the erbere
Then take out the ſhoulders and ſlitteth anon
The bely to the ſide from the corbyn bone
That is corbins fee, at the death he will be
Then take out the ſewet, that it be not lafte
For that my childe is good for leche craftе
Then put thyne hand ſoftely vnder the breſt bone
And there ſhal ye take out the erber anon
Then put out the paunche a from the paunche thaſe
Away lyghtly the rate ſuche as he haſe
Holde it with a finger doo as I you ken
And with the bloud and the greece fill it then
Looke threde that ye haue and nedle therto
For to ſewe it withall or ye more doo
The ſmall guttes then ye ſhall out pyt
From them take the mawe, forget not it
Then take out the liuer and lay it on the ſkynne
And after that the bladder without more dyn
Then dreſſe the numbles firſt that ye recke
Do wne the auauncers, kerue that cleueth to the necke
And do wne with the boll hrote put them anon
And kerue vp the fleſh there vp to the backe bone
And ſo forthe to the fillettes that ye vp arere
That falleth to the numbles, and ſhal be there

with the neres also and lewet that there is
Euen to the midryfe than vpon hym is
Than take downe the midryfe from the sides hote
And heaue vp the numbles whole by the boll throte
In thyne hand than them holde, and looke and see
That all that longeth them to, togither that it bee
Than take them to thy brother, to holde for tryst
whiles that thou them doublest and dresse at thes lyst
Than away the lyghtes and on the skinne them lay
To abyde the querre my childe I pou pray
Than shall ye slyt the slough there as the hart lyeth
And take a way the heares from it and slyeth
For suche heares hath his hert aye it vpon
As men see in the beast whan he is vndoon
And the middes of the hart a bone shal ye fynde
Looke ye gyue it to a lorde, and childe be kynde
For it is kynde for many maladyes
And in the middes of the hert euermore it lyes
Than shal ye cut the shyntes the teeth euen fro
And after the rydge bone kytteth euen also
The forches and the sydes euen betwene
And looke that your knines aye whetted bene
Than turne vp the forches and frote them with blonde
For to saue grece, so doo men of good
Than shall ye cut the necke the sydes euen fro
And the head from the necke cutteth also
The lounge the brayne, the paunche, and the necke
Whan they washed ben wel with the water of the beck
The small guttes to the lyghtes in the deres
Aboue the hert of the beast, whan thou them reres
With all the blond that ye may get and wynne
Al together shalbe take and layde on the skynne
To gyue your hounds, that called is ywys

The

The querre, aboue the skynne for it eaten is
And who dwelleth so by my counsayle
Shall haue the left shoulder for his trauayle
And the right shoulder where so euer he bee
Gyuen to the foster for that is his fee
And the lyuer also of the same beest
To the fosters knaue gyue it at the least
The numbles trusse in the skynne, and hardell the fat
The sydes and the forchelle together that they sat
With the hyndre legges, be doone so it shall
Then hynge it home and the skyn withall
The numbles and the hornes at the lordes gate
Then boldly blow the prycke therat
Your play for to nymme, or that ye come in.

✠ Explicit dame Julyan Bernes doctrine in her booke of huntyng.

Beastes of the chase of the sweet kewte and stynkyng.

THere ben beastes of the chase the swert kewte
And the ben the bucke, the doe, the here, the rayn
der, the elke, the spitkarde, the otter, and the martron

There ben beastes of the chase of the stynkyng kewte
And they ben the roe bucke and the roe, the fulmard, the
fyches, the baude, the gray, the fore, the squyrel, ỹ whyte
cat, the sotte, and the polcat.

The names of dyuers maner of houndes

THese ben the names of houndes. Fyrste there is a gre
hound, a bastard, a mogrel, a mastif, a lemor, a spani
el raches kenets, terrours, bouchers houndes bygnil dog
ges, trindel tailles and pryckeered turres and smal lady
popies that here awai the fleas and diuers smal fautes

The properties of a good grehounde.

A grehound shuld be hedded like a snake, & necked like
a drake, foted like a catte, tailed lyke a ratte, syded

lyke a bryme, & chyne lyke a beme. The fyrst yere he must lerne to feed, ỹ second yere to feed him lede, the thirde he is felow lyke, the .iiii. yere he is none lyke, ỹ .v. yere he is good inough, the .vi. yere he shall holde the plough, ỹ vii. yere he wyll aunsyre great byrthes for to assayle, the viii. yere lyckladell, the .ix. yere cartsadel, and whē he is comen to that yere, haue hym to the tauyere. For ỹ beste hounde that euer byrche had, at the .ix. yere he is tuelue.

¶ The properties of a good horse.

A Good horse should haue .x. properties and condicions. That is to wete, three of a man, three of a woman three of a fox, three of an hare, & .iii. of ā asse. ¶ Of a man bolde, proude, & hardy. Of a woman fayre brested fayre of heare, and easy to lepe vpon. Of a fox, a fayre taple, short eares, with a good trot. Of an hare, a great eye, a dyre head, and well trempyng. Of an asse, a bygge chyn, a flat legge, and a good hoose. Wel trauayled women nor wel trauayled horse were neuer good. Aryse erly, serue god deuoutly, and the worlde beleyue, doo thy worke wysely, giue thine almes secretly, goe by the way sadly, and where the people demurely, go to thy meat appetytely, syt therat discretly, of thy tonge be not to lyberall, aryse therfro temperatly, go to thy supper sobrely, & to thy bed merely, be in thyne inne iocundly, please thy loue duly, and slepe surely.

¶ Marke well these foure thynges.

THere ben foure principal thinges principally to be dred of euery wise man. The firste is the curse of our heuenly father god. The seconde is the indignacion of a prince (quia indignacio Regis vel Principis mors est) The thirde is the fauour or wil of a iudge. The fourth is sclaunder and the mutacion of a cominaltie.

¶ Who that maketh in Christmas a dog to his larder.

And

And in Marche lowe to his gardyner, And in May a
foole of a wyse mans counsell, he shal neuer haue good
larder, sayze gardyner, nozyet well kept counsell.
Ferre from thy kynsmen cast thee, wyth not thy nei-
ghbours next thee. In a good cozne countrie there the
and sit do Wne Robyn and rest thee.
Who that buyldeth his house all of salowes
And pycketh a blynde hozse ouer the salowes
And suffereth his Wife to seke many halowes
God sende him the bielle of euerlastyng galowes
If these be not directed, then go they at aduenture
There ben foure thinges full harde to know Which
Way that they Will drawe. The fyrst is the wayes of a
young man. The seconde is the course of a vessell in the
sea. The third of an adder oz of a serpent syzente.
The fourth of a foule sittyng on any thyng.
Thre wiues in one house. twoo cattes and one mouse
Two dogges and one bone, shal neuer accorde in one
Who that wanneth him with his kyn
And closeth his croste With cherytrees
Shall haue many hedges broken
And also lytle good seruyce.

The Companyes of beastes and foules.

A herde of harte a brace of grayes
an herde of al ma- a lary of roupes
ner dere a rychesse of marrons
an herde of oxen a besynes of ferretes
an herde of beuers a brace of gre hounides
an herde of cattes a lese of rehoundes
an herde of wennes a couple of spanyels
an herde of harlottes a couple of renning hounds
a rye of fesaunces a lytter of Welpes
a beuy of Ladyes a kyndell of younge cattes

a beuy

a beuy of rokes
a beuy of quayles
a lege of herons
a lege of byttoures
a lord or a flute of mallards
a muſtre of pecockes
a walke of ſnites
a congregacion of people
an exaltyng of larkes
a watch of nyghtyngales
an hoſte of men
a felaſhyppyng of yemen
a cherme of goldfinches
a caſte of bread
a couple or a payre of botels
a flyght of doues
an vnkyndnes of rauens
a clateryng of choughes
a diſſimulacion of byrdes
a route of knightes
a pryde of lyons
a fleutye of beares
a draught of burbens
a prouue ſhewis of tapiers
a temperaunce of rookes
a ſtalke of cokes
a boſte of coniours
a laughter of oſtlers
a gloſyng of tauernars
a malepartnes of prelates
a thraue of tynellyers
a ſquat of raubers
a fyghtyng of beggers
a lynguler of boyes
a dyſh of tame ſwyne
an harraſſe of hoyſe
a ragge of colte or a rabe
a baren of mules
a tryppe of gotes
a tryppe of hares
a gaggyll of geese
a broode of hennes
a badelynge of duckes
a nonpaciens of wyues
a ſtate of pryuces
a thought of barons
a prudence of byſcaryes
a ſuperfluitie of nunnes
a ſcoole of clerkes
a doctrine of doctours
a conuertyng of pleſhours
a ſentence of Iudges
a dampnyng of Iurye
an obeiſaunce of ſeruauntes
a ſete of vſhers
a tygendes of pyes
an hoſte of ſparowes
a ſwarme of bees
a caſte of haukes of the
toure, two
a leſe of ſame haukes. iii.
a flyght of goſhaukes
a flyght of ſwalowes
a byldynge of rookes
a murmuracyon of ſtares
a route of vulues

An

an vutrouth of trompers
a melody of harpers
a pouetry of pypers
a subtiltie of tregetunes
a tabernacle of tabers
a dryft of fyfhers
a dyſgyſynge of tylers
a bleche of ſhurers
a ſmere of cozyours
a cluſter of grapes
a cluſter of chuſtes
a tag of rakyers
a rakull of knaues
a bluſſhe of boyes
an vncredibilite of kocolders
a coup of pat tythes
a ſpryng of teles
a deſſaue of lapwynges
a fall of woodcockes
a congregacion of plouers
a couerte of cootes
a dule of turtylles
a ſcull of freres
a domynable ſight of monkes
a ſchul of fyſhe
an exaumple of maſters
an obſeruaunce of heremites
an eloquence of lawers
an execucyon of officers
a fayth of marchaunts
a puiſſō of ſteward of houſe
a kerfe of panters
a credence of ſewers
a lepe of lyberdes
a ſhrewdnes of apes
a ſculke of theues
a ſculke of foxes
a neſt of rabbettes
a labour of moles
a mute of hounde
a kenell of raches
a ſlute of a lyam
a cowardnes of curres
a ſourde of wylde ſwyne
a ſtod of mares
a pace of aſſes
a drout of nete
a flocke of ſheep
a gagle of women
a pepe of chekyns
a multeplyeng of huſbādes
a pompe & ſtate of prelates
a dygnyte of chanons
a charge of curates
a diſcrecion of preeſtes
a diſworſhip of ſeculers

Explicit.

Here folowyth the wordes to ſpeake of brekyng of diuerſyng of diuers beaſtes & foules &c. And the ſame is ſhewed of certayne tylthes.

A Here broken
A goble tetra

an embrothyng of gayners
a sauchyng of sparrers
a blast of hunters
a chyrtenyng of sowters
a prompsedt of capters
a lyeng of prouosters
a mysbelyeuyng of paynters
a lasshe of carters
a skolding of brewsters
a wondryng of tynkers
a wanwardnes of bakers
a Worshyp of wryters
a neuerthryuyng of iuglers
a fraunche of mylners
a feast of bruers
a gozyng of bochers
a trynket of sowsters
a pluche of shoomakers
a drowkenshyp of cobblers
a cluster of nuttes
a rage of the teeth
a rascall of boyes
an egge fryed
a fyre tymbred

Howe of the fyshes.

I salmon clyned
a pyke tylarted
a haddocke fryed
a chevyn stewed
a sole soyned
a gurnard clyned
a tenche sauced
an ele crouchoned
a breme splayed
a barbel rosted
a crout gobetted
a pygge headed and fryed
a capon sawced
a chekyn trusshed
a cony vnlaced
a cragedy sylayde
a curlewe vnioynted
a fesant alet
a quaple wynged
a plouer wyred
a pygeon thyghed
a brawne teched
a swan lyfte
a lambe shouldred
a kyd shouldred
an hen spoyled
a malarde vnbraced
an heron dismembred
a pecocke dysgrued
a bytter vnlaced
a partrych alet
a rayle brested
a woodcocke thyghed

Se shall sayre thus.

An hare barbastyth
a bucke lodgeth
a fulyre lodgeth
a roe headeth
a cytizan headeth
an hare in his fourme
shouldryng or leuyng
a cony sperying
a woodcocke breakyng

A

Heere nowfolowyng shall be shewed all shyres and the bysshoprykes of the realme of Englande/and ye shal vnderstand that the shyres ben wrytten before/and the bysshoprykes of the same are wrytten folowyng next after/and than after ware are shewed the prouynces of this lande.

KEnt, Canterbury, Rochester, Sussex, Chichester, Hamshyre, Surrey, Winchester, Wylshyre, Barkshyre, Salisbury, Somersetshyre, Dorsetshyre, Bathe, Deuenshyre, Cornewayle, Excester, Eller, Wyddiesey, London, Northfolke, Suffolke, Norwiche, Lyhbydgeshyre, Ely.

Leycester, Worcester, Wigorne, Hertfordshire, Herefordе, Chesshyre, Shropshyre parte of Lancashyre, Chester, Yorkeshyre, Staffordshyre, Darbyshyre, Notyngamshyre, & other as parte of Lancashyre, Yorke.

Prouynces of Englande.

Canterbury, Yorke, Stafford, Derby, Notingham, Northūberlād, Durhā, Westmerlād, Tyndale. Carlile.

To haue a faythfull freend.

A Faythfull freend wolde I fayne fynde,
To fynde hym there he myght be founde
But now is the worlde wext so vnkynde
That frendshyp is fall to the grounde.
Now a freend haue I founde
That I wyll neyther ban ne curse
But of all freendes in feeld or towne
Euer grameth myne owne purse.
My purse it is my preuy loyfe
This longe I dare both lyng and lay
It parteth men of muche stryfe
Whan euery man for hymselfe shall pay
As I ryde in ryche aray

For gold and syluer men wyll me flatte
By this matter I dare well saye
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
As I tyd with gold and syluer
And haue to doo with landes lawe
Then thy money will make me spede
And for my goodes they will me knowe
Wele and lesse to me wyll drawe
Bothe the better and the worse
By this matter I saye in sawe
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
If befell me vpon a tyme
As it hath doone by many a one me
My horse, my nete, my sheep, my swyne,
And all my goodes were gone me fro
I went to my frendes and told them so
And home again they bad me trulle
I sayd again when I was woe
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
Therfore I rede you lyue all
To allay your frendes or ye haue need
For and ye come downe and haue a fall
Full few of them for you wyll grede
Therfore allay them euery chone
Both the better and the worse
Our lorde that shope both sonne and moone
Sende vs spendyng in our purse. Amen.

Thus endeth the booke of dunnyng.

The

BLowe wyth one wynde, one short one longe and a longer.

2 To blowe to the couplyng of the houndes at the beest dooze.

Blowe with one wynde, one longe and .iii. short. The second winde one long, one short and a shorter.

3 To blowe to the feeld.

Blowe with two wyndes, with the fyrst one short, one longe, and two short. With the second winde one short, one longe, and a longer.

4 To blowe in the feeld.

With two wyndes, the fyrst two short one longe and two short. The second, one short, one long and a longer.

5 To vncouple thy houndes in the feeld.

The longe notes, one with thre wyndes.

6 To blowe to lohe.

To wyndes, the fyrst a longe and a short. the second a longe.

7 When the houndes a gawe vnknowen hunteth then the hunt blowyth this.

Blowe the veyne, one longe and .vi. short.

8 If it be the same pe hunt for.

Blowe the whole rechate with thre wyndes, the fyrst wynde one longe and .vi. short. The second wynde two short and one longe. The thyrd wynde one longe and .vi. short.

9 A rache to drawe from couert to couert.

Thre wyndes .ii. short, one longe and .ii. short The second one longe and a short. The thyrd one longe.

10 ☞ To blowe the vnthryng of the hors when he is coueruble.

Foure notes with foure wyndes.
The relyefe one longe. vi. shorte.

11 ☞ To blowe yf the hope be not coueruble.

Two wyndes, one longe, and thre shorte
The second wynde longe.

12 To blowe the death of the hare in the field or couert.

Thre notes with thre wyndes.
The rechate vpon the same with thre wyndes
The fyrst wynde, one longe, and. vi. shorte
The second one shorte and one longe.
The thyrd one longe and. v. shorte.

13 The death of the hare at the lordes gate.

Tho notes. And then the relyefe thre tymes.

14 The death of the bucke, eyther with bowe/ houndes. or greyhoundes.

One longe note.

15 ☞ The knowledge vpon the same.

Two shorte, and one longe.

16 The death of the bucke with houndes.

Two longe notes, and the rechate.

17 ☞ the prycke of an hart ryall.

Nine notes with thre reftes.

18 The rechate with thre wyndes.

The fyrst one longe, and. vi. shorte
The second one shorte, and one longe.
The thyrd one longe, and. vi. shorte.

19 ☞ To blowe the call of the keepers of any parke or forest.

One shorte, one long and one longer.

20 ☞ If the keeper answere you, blowe

Two shorte with one wynde, and then to wynde hym, and after that blowe one shorte.

21 ☞ When the game breaketh couert.

Foure with thre windes, & the rechate vpon the same

The

The stent when the hounds can hunt no further.

Thre wyndes, the fyrst one longe and .vi. shorte.
The second, one longe, and one shorte
The thyrd, one longe.

Where the fore is rethed blowe after this maner for the tarryers.

One longe, two shorte.
The second winde, one shorte, and one longe.

Note this is the cheefest and principallest poynt to be learned.

Euery longe conteyneth in blowyng .vii. quauers, one mynyme, and one quauer.

One mynyme conteyneth foure quauers.

One shorte conteyneth thre quauers.

The ende of the whole measures of blowyng.

Imprynted at London in Fletestrete at the signe of of the Rose Garland by Wyllyam Copland for Robert Toye.

Here begynneth a tre

tyse of Fyshynge wyth an Angle.

Salomon in hys parables sayth that a good spy-
rite maketh a flouring age, that is a fayre age &
longe. And sith it is so I aske this question, Which be ỳ
meanes & the causes that enduce a man into a mery spi
rite: Truely to my best discrecion it semeth good dispo
tes & honest games in whom a mā ioyeth wout any re-
pentance after. Then foloweth it that good dysportes
and honest games: because of mans fayre age and longe
lyfe. And therfore now Wil I choose of foure good dys-
portes and honest games, that is to wete of Hauking,
Huntyng, & fyshyng, & for Fouling. The best to my dis-
crecion which is fyshing called angling with a rod, and
a lyne, and an hooke, and therof to treat as my symple
Wit may suffyse, both for the sayd reason of Salamon
& also for the reason that reason maketh in this wyse.

Si tibi deficiant medici, medici tibi fiant. Hec tria, mens
leta, labor, et moderata dieta.

Ye shall understand ỳ this is for to say, yf a mālacke
leche or medicine, he shall make three thinges his medi-
cine & he shal neuer need mor. The first of them is a me
ry thought. The seconde is a labour not outragious.
The third is diet mesurable. The first if a mā Will euer
more be in mery thought & haue a glad spirite, he muste
eschew al contrarious compani and al places of debate
where he might haue any occasions of melācoly, & yf he
wil haue a labour not outragiō: he muste thē ordeyne
him to his hartes ease, and pleasaunce Without study, pē
sifnes of trauayle, a mery occupatiō which may reioyce
his hert, and in which his spirites may haue a mery de-
lite. And yf he Wyll be dieted mesurably he muste eschew
all places of ryot, which is cause of surfet and of syeke-
nesse, and he muste draw him to places of sweet ayre and
hungry, and eat nourishable meates and diffiable also.

As.

Als powe than wyll I declrye the layde dyspoz-
tes and games to lynde the best of them as bere-
ly as I can, all be it that the ryght noble and ful worthy
prince Duke of Yozke late called master of ỹ game, hath
discriued the mythes of hunting like as I thynke to dis
cryue of it & of all other. Foz huntyng as to myne intēt
is to labozous. Foz the hunter mulle alway run and
folowhis houndes traueling and sweryng full sozе. He
blowеth tyll his lyppes blyster. And whan he weneth
it be a Hare: ful oft it is an hedgehog. Thus he chaseth
and woteth not what. He cometh home at euen rayne
beten, picked, & his clothes tozne, wete shod and al myre
Some houndes lost, some surbate. Such greues & ma-
ny other happeth vnto the hunter, which foz displesāce
of thē that loue it, I dare not repozte, Thus truly me
semeth that this is not the best dispozt & game of ỹ said
soure. The dispozt & game of Hauking is labozous and
noyus also (as me semeth. Foz as oftē the faukener le-
seth his haukes as the hunter his houndes, than is hys
game & dispozte gone, ful often crieth & whistleth tyl he
be ryght euil a thrust. His hauke taketh abow & lyst not
ones ou him to regarde. Whā he wolde haue her to flee:
thā will she bath. with mistedyng she shal haue ỹ trouce
ỹ tie, the cray, & many other sickucsses ỹ bringeth them
to souse. Thus by proke this is not the best dispozt and
game of the sayd soure. The dispozte and game of sou-
lyng me semeth moste simplest. Foz in the Wynter sea-
son the souler speedeth not but in the hardest and coldest
wether which is greuo⁹. foz whā he walde go to his gin-
nes he may not foz cold, Many a gin & many a snare he
maketh yet sozili doth he fare. at nozne tide in ỹ dew he
is wete shod vnto his taile. Many other such I could tel:
but dred of maugre maketh me to leue. Th⁹ me semeth

that hunting, and hawking, and also fouling be so labo-
rous & greuous, that none of the may perfourme nor
be very meane to enduce a man to a merry spirite whiche
is cause of this longe life accordyng vnto the sayd para-
ble of Salomon. Doubtles then followeth it ꝑ it muste
nedes be ꝑ disport of fishig with an angle. For all other
maner of fishyng is also labourous & greuous, often
makyng of folkes full wete and colde, which many ty-
mes hath be seen cause of great infirmities, but ꝑ angler
may haue no colde nor no disease nor angre, but if he
be cauler him self, for he may not lese at the moste but
a line or an hooke: of which he may haue store plentie of
his owne makyng, as this symple treatyse shall teache
him. So then his losse is not greuous, & other grefes
may he not haue sauynge but yf any fishe breke a waye
after ꝑ he is taken on the hooke, or els ꝑ he catch nought
which is not greuous, for if he fayle of one he may not
fayle of an other, if he doth as this treatyse teacheth, but
if there be nought in the water, & yet at the least he hath
his holsome walke and mery at his ease, sweet ayre of ꝑ
sweete sauour of the medowe flowres that maketh hym
hungry. He heareth ꝑ melodious armony of foules. He
seeth the yōge swās, herōs, duckes, cootes, & many other
foules with their broodes, which me semeth better thē
all the noyse of houndes, ꝑ blastes of hornes, & the cry
of foules, ꝑ hūters, faukeners, & foulers cā make. And
if ꝑ angler take fyshe: surely then is there no mā merier
thē he is in his spirite. And who so wyl vse this game of
angling: he muste ryse erly, which is profitable to man
in this wise. That is to wete, moste to the health of his
soule. For it shal cause him to be holy, & to ꝑ helth of his
body, for it shal cause him to be whole. Also to ꝑ encrease
of his goodes, for it shall make him riche, as the olde

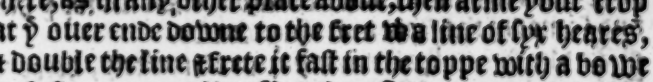
Englysh

Englisshe prouerbe sayth in this wyse. who so wyll ryse erly, shalbe holy, helthy, & happy. Thus haue I proued in myne entent that the disport and game of angling: is the very mene and cause that enduceth a man into a mery spirite, Which after the sayd parable of Salomon & the sayd doctryne and the Philike maketh a flourynge age & a longe, and therfore to all you that ben vertuous, gentyl, & free borne, I Wryte & make this simple treatise folowyng, by ỹ which ye may haue the full craft of angling to disporte you at your lust, to thentent ỹ your age may the more floure, and the more lenger endure.

IF ye wyl be crafty in angling, ye must fyrst learne to make your harneys, that is to wete your rod, your lines of diuers coloures, after that ye must know how ye shall angle, in what place of the water, how deep and what tyme of the day, for what maner fysshe, in what wether, how many impedimentes there ben of fyshing that is called angling, and in especiall by with what bayte to euery diuers fysshe, in euery monyth of the yere. How ye shal make your baytes breed, where ye shall fode the, and how ye shall finde them, and how ye shall kepe them and for the moste crafty thing, how you shal make your hookes of stele and of almonde. Some for ỹ dub and some for the flote and the grounde.

¶ And how you shall make your rod craftely, heere I shall teache you, ye shal cut betwene Mychelmas & Candelmas a fayre staffe of a fadome and a halfe longe & arme great of hasyll, willow, or aspe, and dreth him in a hote ouen, and let him cuen. Then let him cole and dry a moneth, take then and frete him fast with a cokshote corde, and binde it to a fourme of an euen square great tree. Then take a plūmer wyre that is euen and

strayght, and sharpe at the one ende, and heate the sharp ende in a charcole fire till it be hote, and byen the staffe ther with throughe, euer streyght in the pith at bothe endes tyll they meet, and after that byen him in the nether ende with a birde broche, and with other broches eche greater then other, and euer the greatest the last, so that ye make your hole aye tapre wyse. Then let him ly still and kele two dayes, untrete him then and let him dry in a house roofe, in the smoke tyll he be throughe dry in ỹ same seasõ take a fayre perde of greene hasel, and bethe it euen and strayght and let it dry with the staffe and when they ben dry make the yerde meet vnto the hole in the staffe vnto halfe the length of the staffe, and to perfourme ỹ other half of ỹ crop, take a fayre shote of blacke thorne, crab tree, medler or els of Jenepre cut in the same season, & well bethed, and streyght, & set theym together fetely, so that the crop may fullye entre all into the sayd hole. Then shaue your staffe and make hym tapre wayse, then pyrell the staffe at bothe endes with louge hoopes of yron, or laton in ỹ clennest wise, a pike in ỹ nether ende fastened wt a renning vice, to take in & out your crop. Than set your crop an handfull within the ouer ende of your staffe, in such wise, ỹ it be as bygge there, as in any other place aboue, then arme your crop at ỹ ouer ende downe to the fret wt a line of fyne heares, & double the line & frete it fast in the toppe with a bowe to fasten on your line. And thus shal ye make you a rod so pryuy that ye may walke therewith, and there wyll neuer any man wete what thyng ye go about. It wyll be very lyght & nymble to fisshe with at your pleasure, & for the more redines, lo here a figure therof in example.



After ye haue thus made youre rod: ye muste lerne for to colour your lines of heare in this wise. Firste ye muste take of a whyte horse tayle ꝑ lõgest heare & fayrest ꝑ ye can fynde, & euer the rounder that it be: the better it is. Departe it in fyue partes, and euery part ye shall coloure by him self in diuerse coloures, as yelowe, greene, browne, tawny, russet, & dulke colour. And for to make good greene colours on youre heare, ye shall doo take smale ale a quarte, and put it into a lytle pan, and put therto halfe a pound of Alum, and put therto your heare & let it boyle softly halfe an houre. Than take out your heare and let it dry, than take a pottel of faire water and put it in a pan and put therin two handes full of wyxene, and presse it with a tyle stone, and let it boyle softly ꝑ space of an houre. And whan it is yelowe on the scumme: put therin your heare, with halfe a pound of coperose beaten in pouder, and let it boyle halfe a myle waye. And than set it downe and let it rele tyll it be fyue houres. Than take out the heare and dry it, and it is than the fynest greene that is possible to be had de for the water. And euer the more that ye put thereto of coperose the better it wyll be, or elles in the stede of it vertgrese.

✠ And another way may ye make a brighter greene, as thus. Lette wod your heare in a wooden fat of lyght plunket colouze, and than set him in olde or wyxen like as I haue shewed you before, sauing ye shall not putte therin neither coperose or vertgreces.

✠ For to make your heare seme yelow, dight it with Alum as I haue sayd before, and after that with oldes or wixen, without coperose or vertgrece.

✠ An other yelowe ye shal make thus, Take smale ale a pottell, and stampe thre handful of Walnut leues & put

it

it togither, and put in your heare till that it be as deep as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make ruffet heare.

Take a pynte of strong lye & a half pounde of soote, and a litle iuce of walnut leues and a quart of Alum, & put them all together in a pan, and boile them wel, and whan it is colde: put in your heare till it be as darke as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make a browne coloure.

Take a pounde of soote & a quarte of ale, and seeth with as many walnut leues as ye may, and whan thei be blacke set it from the fyre, and put thei in heare & let it lye styll til it be as browne as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make an other browne.

¶ Take stronge ale, and soote and tempre the together and put there to your heare two dayes and two nyghtes, and it shalbe a right good coloure.

¶ For to make a tawny coloure.

Take lyme and water & put them togethyr, and also put your heare therin foure or fiue houres. Than take it out, and put it into a tanners ose one day, and it shalbe as fine a tawny colour as any nedeth to our purpose.

The fyrst parte of your heare, ye shal kepe styl white for lynes, for the double hooke to fillhe for the troute & gralynge, and for small lynes for to lye for the roche & the Dase.

When your heare is thus coloured: ye must know for whiche waters, and for whiche seasons they shal serue. The greene colour in all cleere waters from Aprill vnto Septembre. The yelow colour in euery clere water, from Septembre to Nouembre, for it is lyke to the wedes and other maner of grasse whiche groweth in the waters and ryuers whan they be broken.

The

The ruffet colour serueth al the winter vnto the ende of Apryll, as well in riuers as in pooles, or lakes.

The browne colour, serueth for that water þ is blackedish in riuers or other waters. The tawni colour, for these waters that ben hethy or mozyly.

NOw must ye make your lynes in this wise. First looke ye haue an instrument like vnto this figure portrayed folowing. Than take your heare and cut of the ende an handfull large or more. For it is neyther stronge nor lure. Than turne the top to the tayle, euery one lyke muche, and departe it into three partes. Than knyt euerye parte at one ende by him selfe, and at the other ende knit all three together. And than put the same ende in that other ende of your instrument that hath but one clifte. And than set that other ende fast with the wedge foure fyngers in all shorter than your heare. Thā twyne euery warpe one way, and lyke muche, and fasten them in three clettes alyke streyght. Take that out at that other ende, & than twine it that way that it wil desyre ynough. Than strayne it a lytle and knyt it for vndoyng, & that is good. And for to know how to make your instrumēt: lo here is a figure. And it shalbe made of tree, sauynge the bolte vnderneth, whiche shalbe of yron.

SO Whan ye haue as many of ỳ lynkes as ye sup pose wyll suffyse for ỳ length of a line: than must ye knyt them together with a Water knot, or els a duchy knot, and Whan your knot is knit: cut of ỳ voyde shorte endes a straw bred fro the knot. Thus shal your lynes be fayre and fyne, and also ryght sure for any maner of fysshe.

YE shall vnderstand, that the moste subtyl and hardest craft in making your harneis, is for to make your hookes. For Whose makyng ye must haue fete toles thyn and sharpe and smal beaten, a semy clam of Iron, a bender, a payre of longe and smal tonges, and an harde knyfe somedele thycke and an anuylde, and a lytle hammer.

And for smal fysshe, ye shal make your hookes of the smallest quarell nedilles that ye can fynde of steele, & in this Wyse ye shall put the quarel in a red charcole fyre, tyll it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Than take him out and let him kele, and ye shall finde him Well alayed for to fyle, Than rayse the berde with your knyfe & make ỳ poynt sharpe. Than alaye him agayne or els he wil breake in the bendyng. Than bende hym like to ỳ bende accordinge to the purpose. And greater hookes ye shal make in ỳ same wise of great nedles, as bynderers nedelles, or tailers, or shoomakers nedles, spere poyntes of shomakers nalles especial ỳ best for great fysshe, and looke ỳ they bē at the poynt whā they ben assaied, for els they be not good. Whan the hooke is bēded, bete the hinder ende abrode, & fyle it smothe for fretting of ỳ lyne. Than put it into the fyre againe, & geue it an easy red here. Than sodenly quenche it in water, and it wyl be harde and strong. And for to haue knowledge in your instrumentes: loe they be here in figure portrayed.

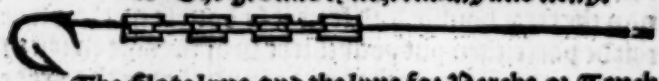
Hammer

WHē ye haue made your hookes: thē must ye set them on your lynes according in greatnes & strength in thys wyse, ye shal take small red silke, and if it be for a great hooke thē double it not twined. And els for small hookes let it be single, and therewith frete thicke the line there as the one ende of youre hooke shal syt a straw brede. Then set there your hooke and frete him with the same threde the two partes of ỹ lengthe that shalbe fret in all. And when ye come to the thirde part: thē turne the ende of your lyne agayne vpon the frete double, and frets it so double at the other thirde parte, then put your threde in at the hole twiges or thryse, and let it goe eche tyme round aboute the yerde of your hooke, then wete the hole and drawe it tyll it be faste, and looke that your line lie euermore within your hookes, and not without, then cut of the lynes ende and the threde as nighas ye may sauyng the frete.

So ye know wyth how great hookes ye shall angle to euery fishe, now I wyll tel you with how many heares ye shall Angle to euery fishe. Fyrst for the Menow with a line of one heare. For the warying roche, ỹ bleke, the Gogyn & the Ruf with a line of two heares, for the Barse and the great roche with a line of thre heares, For the Perch with Flounder and bremet with foure heares For the Cheuyn chubbe, the Breme, the Tēche, and the

Ecle with six heares. For the troute, grayling barbyl, & the great cheuyn: With nyne heares. For the great wych twelue heares. For the Samon with. xv. heares, and for the pike With a chalke lyne made browne with your browne colour afore sayd armed with a line as ye shall heare hereafter When I speake of the pyke. Your lynes must be plummed with lead. And ye shal wete that the next plumbe to the hooke, shalbe therto a large fote & more, and euery plũbe a quantitie vnto the greatnes of the lyne. There be thre maner of plũbes for a ground lyne rennyng. And for the flote set vpon the ground line lyeng. x. plũbes toynyng al together on the ground line renning nyne or ten smal. The flote plũbe shalbe heuy ꝑ the first plucke of any fysshe may pul it do wne into ꝑ water, and make your plumbes round and smothe, ꝑ they sticke not on stones or on weedes, and for the more vnderstandyng, lo they be here in fygures.

The ground lyne, renning and lieng.



The Flote lyne, and the lyne for Perche or Tench

The lyne for a pyke, plũbe, corke and armed w wire

Then shall ye make your flotes in this wyse.

Take a fayre corke that is clene wout any holes and bore it thrughe With a small hote pyon, and put therin a pen iuste and streyght, euer more note the grea-

ter

terpen, and the greater hole. Than shape it greate in the middes, and small at bothe endes, & specially sharp in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the figures folowyng and make theym smothe on a grindinge stone or on a tyle stone, and looke that flote for one heare be no more the a pese, for two heare as a beane, for .iii. heares as a walnut, & so euer lyke must haue according to his portion. ¶ All maner lines that be not for the ground must haue flotes, and the renninge ground line muste haue a flote, the lieng ground lyne must haue a flote.

NOw I haue lerned you to make al your harneys here I wyl tell you how ye shall angle. ye shal vnderstand that there is fyue maner of angelyng. That one is at ꝑ ground for the troute and other fysshe. An other is at the ground at an arche or a stange, where it ebbeth and floweth: for bicke, roche, and Barse. ꝑ thirde is with a flote for al maner of fysshe. The fourthe With a menow for the Troute, without plumbe or flote. The fifth is renning in the same for the Rothe & barse, With one or two heares and a fye. The sixt is a dubbed hooke for the Troute or graylyng. And for the first and principal poynt in angling: kepe the rute from the water for the syght of the fysshe, eyther ferre vpon ꝑ lande, or els behinde a bushe that the fysshe se you not. For yf they doo: they will not bite. And looke that ye shadow not the Water as muche as ye may. For it is that thing that wyl soone fraye the fysshe. And if a fysshe be a frayde: he will not byte longe after. For all maner of

fyshe that feed by the grounde ye shall angle for them to the botome, so that your hooke shal renne, or lye on the grounde. And for all other fyshe ꝑ feedeth aboue: ye shall angle for them in the middes of the water, or sōdele beneth, or soindele aboue, for euer the greater fisshe: the nerer he lyeth to the botome of ꝑ water. And euer the smaller fyshe the more he swimmeth aboue. The third good poynte is whan the fisshe biteth that ye be not to hasty to smyte, nor to late.

For ye must abyde tyll ye suppose that the bayte be fer in the mouth of the fisshe, & then abyde no lenger, & this is for the ground. And for the flote, when ye se it pulled softly vnder the water, or els caryed softly vpon ꝑ water, then smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouersmite the strenght of your lyne for breking. And yf it fortune you to smite a great fyshe with a smal garneis, then ye must lede him in ꝑ water, & labour him there tyl he be dro wned & ouercome. Then take him as wel as ye cā or may and euer beware that ye holde not ouer the strengthe of your lyne. And as much as ye may let him not com out of your lines ende streyght from you, but kepe him euer vnder the rod, & euermore holde him streyght so ꝑ your line may susteyne, and beare his leapes, and his plūges with the helpe of your croppe and of your hande.

HEere I wil declare vnto you, in what place of the water ye shall angle, ye shall angle in a poole or in a standing water in euery place where it is any thyng deep.

There is no great choyse of any place where it is any thyng deep in a poole, For it is but a pyson vnto all fyshes & therfore it is the lesse mayster to take thē. But in a ryuer, ye shall angle in euery place where it is depe

and

and clere by the grouid, as grauell or clay without mud or wedes, and in especiall if that there be a maner whyrling of water or a couert. As an holowe banke or great rootes of trees, or log weedes fletyng aboue the waters where as the fysshe maye couet and hyde them selfe at certayne tymes whan they lyst. Also it is good for to angle in deep styffe streames, and also in valles of water and weares, & in flode gates or myll pyttes.

And at the banke, and where the streme renneth nighe therby, and is depe and clere by the grounde and in any other places wher ye may se any fysshe haue any feding.

Now shal ye wyt, What tyme of the day ye shall angle. From the begynnynge of Maye vntyll it be September: the dyting time is cryed in the morowe from foure of the clocke vntyl eyght of the clocke, & after none from foure to eyght also, but nowe goo not in the morynyng, and if it be a cloudy wyndy & lowryng day, it is much better than a clere daye. Also in maye faste fysshes wyl byte best in the morne tyde.

And yet ye may many times in the day the Troute or grayling lepe, angle to him with a dub according to the same maneth. And where the water ebbeth and flowyth: there fysshe wyl byte in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the flood after they haue reasted behinde stanges, & arches of bryages, and other suche maner places.

Here shal ye wit in what maner of wether ye shal angle in, as I sayd before in a darke lourynge day whan the wynde blowyth softly. And in sommer season whan it is brenning hote, than it is naught. From September vnto Apryll in a fayre sunny daye it is right good to angle: and yf the wynde be in the south season, or any parte of the day, and whan it is naught, & whan it is great rayne, & raynyng, blowyth, rayneth, or

hayleth

hayleth. or is a great tempest, as thunder or lyghtinge or a foule hote wether: than it is nought for to angle.

YE shall now wit that there be twelue maner of impedimentes whiche cause a man to take no fysshe, wythout other comin that may casually hap. The first is yf your harneys be not mete, nor feerely made. The second is, if your baytes be not good nor fyne. The thirde is yf that ye angle not in bytyng tyme. The.iiii. is yf the fysshe be frayde with the syght of a man. The.v. yf that the water be very thicke, whyte or red of anye floud late fallen. The.vi. yf the fysshe stere not for colde. The.vii. yf that the wether be hote. The.viii. yf it rayne. The.ix. yf it hayle or snowe. The.x. yf it be tempest. The xi. yf it be great wynde. The.xii. yf the winde be in yeast and that is worste. For commonly neyther wynter nor somer the fysshe wyll not byte than. The west and the north winde ben good, but the southe is best.

AND now I haue told you howe to make your harneys, and how ye shall fysshe therewith in al poyntes reason wyl that ye know with what baytes ye shall angle to euery maner of fysshe in euery moneth of the yere, which is al the effect of the craft. And wythout which bayte: knowe well by you, all your other crafte here to fore auayleth you not to purpose. For ye cannot bynde a hooke into a fysshe mouth without a bayte, whiche bayte for euery maner of fysshe, and for euery moneth here folowyth in this wyse.

AND nowe by cause that the Samon is moste estemed of fyne fysshe that any man may angle to in freshe water: Therfore I purpose to begyn at hym.

The

✠ The Samon is a gentyll fysshe, but he is comberous
for to take. For cōmēly he is but in deep places of great
ryuers, and for the moste parte beholdeth him in ỳ mid
des of it, that a man may not come at him. And he is in
season frō Marche vnto michelmas. In whych season
ye shal angle to him with these baites whan ye may get
them. First with a red wozme in the begynninge & end-
ing of the season, and also with a grub that breedeth in
a dūghill, and especially with a couerayne bayte that
bredeth in a water docke. And he bideth not at ỳ grouūd
but at the flote, also ye may take him, but it is seldome
seene with a grub at suche tymes as whan he lepeth, in
lyke forme and maner as ye doo take a troute or a gra-
lyng, and these ben well prooued baytes for the Samon.

The Troute for bicause he is a right deynteous fysh
and also feruent biter, we shall speake next of him.
He is in season fro Marche vnto Myhelmas. He
is on cleane graueil grounde, and in a streme, ye maye
angle to hym at all tymes with a ground lyne, lieng or
renning, sauyng only in leaping tyme, and than with
a dubbe. And erly with a renning ground line, and forth
on the day with a flote lyne.
✠ Ye shal angle to him in Marche with a menow han-
ged on your hooke by the nethernes wout flote or plūbe
drawing vp and downe in the streme till ye feele hi fast
✠ In the same tyme angle to hym with grouūd lynes, &
with a red wozme for ỳ most sure. In Aprill take ỳ same
baytes, and also Juneba. other Wyse named. vii. eyes. &
also the cāker ỳ breedeth in a great tree & the red snayle.
✠ In may take the stone flye, & the bobbe vnder the cow
tord & the sylk wozm & the baite ỳ bredeth on a ferne leke
✠ In June take a red wozm & nip of the hed and a cod-

wozme bekoze vpon the hooke. In July take ỳ great red wozme & the codwozme togethyer. In auguſt take a fleſhy flye, and the great red Wozme, and the fat of the bakon, and bynde them togethyer aboute the hooke. In Septem bze take the red Wozme and ỳ menow, In October take the ſame, foz they ben ſpecial foz the troute at al tymes of the yere. From Apzyll tyll September the troute le-peth, than angle to hym wỳ a dubbed hooke accozdynge to the moneth which dubbed hookes ye ſhall finde at ỳ ende of this treatyſe, and the monethes Wyth them.

THe Grayling by an other name called Umbze is a ryght delycyous fiſhe to mannes mouthe, and ye may take hym lyke as ye doo the Troute, and theſe ben his baytes, In Marche and in Apzill the red wozme In May the greene wozme, a lytle bzayſed wozme, the docke Lanker and the hawthozne wozme. In June the bayte that bzeedeth bet Weene the tree and the barke of an Oke. In Juill a bayte that bzeedeth on a ferne leke and the great red wozme, and nyp of the head and put it on your hooke and a Cod Wozme bekoze in Auguſt the red wozme and a Dorke wozme, and all the yere after a red Wozme.

THe Barbell is a ſweet fiſh but it is aquayſy meat and perylous foz a mans body. Foz commonly he giueth an introduccion to the feblyes. And yf that he be eaten raw, he may becauſe of mannes death, wyth the hath often tymes ben ſeene. Theſe be his baytes. In Marche and in Apzyll take a fayze freſſhe cheeſe, & laye it on a bozde, and cut it in ſmall ſquare peces of the length of your hooke. Than take a candel and bzenne it at the ende at the poynt of the hooke vnto the tyme that it be yelow, & than bynde it on your hooke Wyth fletchers

ſilke

like, and make it rough like a welbede, this bayte is good all the sommer season. In May & June take ỹ han thorne worme, & the great red worme, & nip of the head and put vpon your hooke a codworme before, and that is a good bayte. In July take the red worme for cheek, & the hauthorne together, also the water docke leke worme together in august, and for al the yere, take the talow of a shepe, & soft cheese of eche lyke muche, & a litel honye, & grind or stãpe thẽ together long & tẽper it till it be tough and put therto a lytle floure, & make it in small pelletes & that is a good baite to angle wt at ỹ ground, & looke ỹ it sinke in ỹ water, or els it is not good to this purpose.

The Carpe is a deynteous fisshe, but there be but few in England, and therfore I write least of hi he is an eupl fisshe to take. For he his so strong enarmed in the mouth that there may no weke harneyes holde hi And as touching his baytes I haue but litle knowledg of it, and I were lothe to write more then I know, and haue proued. But well I know that the red worme and the meno wt ben good baytes for him, at all tymes, as I haue heard saye of persons credible, and also found writen in bookes of credence.

The cheuin is a stately fisshe, & his head is a deynti morsel. There is no fish so strongly enarmed wt scales on the body, and because he is a stronge biter: he hath the more baytes which ben these. In Marche the red worme at the grouñd, for commonly then he wil bite there at all tyme of the yere, yf he be any thyng hungry. In Aprill the diche Canker that breedeth in the tree, a worme that breedeth bet wene the rynde and the tree of an oke. The red worme, and the yong frosh is when the keete be cut of. Also the stone flie, the bob vnder the cowe torde, the red snayle. In May, the bayte that breedeth

in the oyer leke, & the docke canker together vpon your hooke, and a bayte that breedeth on a lerne leke, the red wozme, and a bayte that breedeth on a hauthozne, and a bayte that breedeth on an oken leke, and a like wozme, and a codwozme together. In June take the creker and the dozre, and also a red wozme, the head cutte of and a codwozme before, and put them on the hooke. Also a bayte in the oyer leke, ponge krosshes, the three kete cut of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hauthozne, and ỹ codwozme together & also a grub that breedeth on a dungehil, a great gresshop and ỹ hum blebee in the medow. Also ponge bees, and pong hoznet tes, also a great brēdeth fly that breedeth in patches medowes, and the fye that is amonge pismer hilles. In August take wozte wozmes, and magottes to Mychelmas, In September the red Wozme, and also take the baytes when ye may get them, that is to Wyte, cheries, and ponge myce, not hered, and the houle combe.

The Breme is a noble fysshe, and a deynteous, & ye shal angle foz him from Marche vnto august with a red wozme, and then With a butter fye, & a greene fye, & With a bayte that breedeth amonge green reed and a baite that breedeth in the barke of a dead tree, and foz bremeetes take magottes. And from that time forth al the yere after take the red wozme, & in the ryuer browne brede. Moze baytes there be, not easy, and therefoze I let them passe.

The Tenche is a good fisshe, and healeth al maner of other fisshe ỹ ben hurt if they mai come to him He is moste parte of the yere in the mud, & styzeth moste in June and July, and in other season but lytle. He is an euyll byter, and hys baytes ben these foz all the yere, browne bread tosted with hony in lykenes of a but

tred

red lote, & the great redde wozme. And take the blacke bloude in the heart of a sheep, & floure & hony, & tempze them altogether, somedele softer then past, & anoynt the red wozme therwith, bothe foz hys fisshe and foz other. And they wyl byte muche the better therat, at al times.

¶ The perche is a deynteous fysshe, & passing holsom, and after bytyng. These ben hys baytes. In marche the redde wozme. In Apzyll the bobbe vnder the cowe tozd. In may ỹ slothozne wozme, & the codwozme. In June ỹ baite that bzeedeth in an old̄ fallē oke, & the great cāker In July the baite ỹ bzeedeth on the oyser lefe, & the bob that bzedeth on a dunghil, & the hathozne wozme & the codwozme. In August the red wozme and magottes, and al the yere after take the red wozme foz the best.

¶ The rothe is an easy fysshe to take, & if he be fat & pē ned thē is he good meat, & these bē his baytes. In marche the red wozme. In Apzyl the bobbe vnder the cowtozd. In Maye the bayte that bzeedeth on the oken lefe, & the bob on the dunghyl. In June the bayte that bzeedeth on oyser, & the codwozm. In July house spies & the baite that bzeedeth on an oke, & the nutwozme, & mathewes, & maggots vnto michelmas, & thē after ỹ the fat of bakō.

¶ The Dace is a gentyl fisshe to take & if it be wel refert thē it is good meat. In March his bayt is a red wozm. And in Apzil the bob vnder the cowtozde. In Maye the docke canker, & the bayte on the slothozne, & on the oken lefe. In June the codwozme & the bayt on the oyser, and the white grub in the dunghil. In July take house spies & flies ỹ bzeede in pismer hilles, ỹ codwozme & magots vnto michelmas, & if ỹ Water be clere, ye shal take fisshe whē other take none, & frō ỹ time forth do as ye dō foz ỹ roche, foz cōmōly it is seen ỹ their bitīg & baytes be like

¶ The bleke is but a feble fisshe, yet he is holsō, his baitz

tro̅ marche to Myghelmas be the same ỹ I haue wryte be
fore for ỹ roche & the darse, sauyng al ỹ somer season ỹ
ye may angle for him With a house flie, & in winter seaso̅
wt bako̅ & other baite made as ye hereafter may know.
✠ The Ruf is right and holsome fysshe, & ye shall angle
to him Wyth the same baites in all seasons of the yere &
in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche, for
they be like in fyshe and feedyng, sauyng the ruf is lesse
and therfore ye must haue the smaller bayte.
☙ The Flounder is a holsome fysshe & a fre, & a subtyl
byter in his maner. For commonly whā he souketh his
meat he fedeth at the groūd, & therfore ye must angle to
him With a ground line lieng, & he hath but one maner
of bayte, & that is a red Worme, & that is most chefe for
all maner of fysshe. ¶ The Gogyn is a good fysshe of
the mochenes, & he biteth wel at the ground, & his bay-
tes for al the yere ben these, the red worme, codworme &
magottes & ye must angle to him wt a flote, and let your
bayte be nere the botome, or elis vpon the ground.
☙ The menow whē he shineth in ỹ water, thē he is bit
ter, and though is body be but litle yet he is a rauenous
byter, & egre, and ye shall angle for him With the same
baytes ỹ ye doo for ỹ gogin sauing they must be small.
¶ The Eele is a quayse fish, a rauenour & deuourer of
the broode of fish, & the pyke also is a deuourer of fish.
I put thē bothe behinde al other for to ā gle, for this eele
ye shal fid an whole in ỹ groūd of water, & it is blew &
blackish, there put in your hoote til ỹ it be a foote wtin ỹ
hole & your baite shal be a great āgle wich or a menow.
The pike is a good fish but for he deuoureth so manye
as wel of his owne kinde as of other, I loue him ỹ lesse
& for to take him ye shal do thꝰ. Take a roche or a fresh
hering, & a wyre With a hoote in ỹ ende & put it in at ỹ
mouth

mouth, & out at ỳ taile down by ỳ ridge of the fresh he-
ring & thã put the lyne of your hooke in after, and draw
the hooke into ỳ cheke of the freshe hering, thã put a plũ
be of lead vpon your lyne a yerde longe from your hoo-
ke, & a flote in midway betwene, & cast it in a ppt where
the pikes vse, & this is the best and moste surest craft to
take the pike. And three maner of taking hym there is.
take a frosshe & put it on your hooke at ỳ neck betwen ỳ
skin & ỳ body, on ỳ back half, & put on a flote a yerd ther
to, & cast it where the pike hauntech & ye shal haue hym.
✠ An other maner, take the same bait & put it in assafe-
tida, & cast it into the water wt a cozde and a cozke and
ye shall not fayle of him. And if ye list to haue a good
spoze, thã tie the cozde to a goose foote, & ye shal se good
haling whether the gose oz the pike shal haue the better.
NOwe ye wote with what baytes and howe ye shall
angle vnto euery maner of fysshe, Now I wyll tell
you howe ye shall keep and feede your quicke baytes, ye
shall feede and keep them all in generall, but euery ma-
ner by him selfe with suche thinges in and on Whyche
they bzeede. And as longe as they be quicke & new they
be fyne. But Whan they be in a slough oz els dead than
ben they nought. Out of these ben excepted thzee bzoo-
des, that is to wyte of hoznetes, humblebees, and Was-
pes, whome ye shal bake in bzeade, and after dyp their
heades in bloud and let them dzye. Also except magot-
tes, whiche Whan they be bzed great with their natural
feedyng, ye shal feed thẽ fozthermoze with sheeps talow
And take good hede ỳ in going about your dispoztes ye
open no mãs gates but ỳ ye shit thẽ agayn. Also ye shall
not vse this fozsayd crafti dispozt foz no couetousnes, to
the encreasing & sparing of your money only, but pzinci
pally foz your solace, & to cause the helth of your body, &

speci-

specyally of your soule. For whan ye purpose to go on your disportes in fishynge, ye will not desyre greatlye many persons with you whiche might let you of your game. And than ye may serue god deuoutly in sayinge effectually your customable prayers. And thus doynge ye shal eschew and also auoyde many vices, as ydelnes whiche is principall cause to enduce man to many other vices as it is right wel knowē. Also ye shal not be to ra uenous in taking of your said game, as to much at one time whych ye may lightly doo yf ye doo in euery poynt as this present treatyse sheweth you, which should lightly be the occasion to destroy your owne disportes and other mens also. And whan ye haue a sufficient messe ye should couete no more at that time. Also ye shall desyre your selfe to nourish the game in al that ye may and also to distroy all suche thynges as bene deuourers of it.

Finis.

¶ And all those that dooth after this rule shal haue the blessyng of God and saynt Peter, which he them graūt that with his precious blood vs bought. Amen.

¶ Heere endeth the booke of Haukyng, Hunting, and Fyshing, with other diuers matters.

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